"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for this neighborhood to-day are generally fair and warmer, with southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market, under pressure, strong.

Wheat, 88c; corn, 33¾c; cotton, 8c.

FOREIGN.—The funeral of Señor Canovas del Castillo was held in Madrid yesterday. Several Anarchists have been arrested in Milan, and the police think they have evidence of an international plot. The German Emperor has arrived at Kiel on his return from Russia. It is believed that the Ameer of Afghanistan is conniving at the tribal risings in India. Strong military measures have been taken to restore quiet, but the situation causes alarm in England. It is thought that the peace preliminaries with Turkey will be signed to-day. A Carlist uprising is feared in Spain. It is expected that Prince Henri d'Orleans and the Count of Turin will meet in the vicinity of Paris to fight a duel at an early hour to-day.—Page 7.

Page 1.

While an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital was responding to a "hurry" call last night, it was run into and upset by a cable car on Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets. Two surgeons who were in the ambulance were thrown out and badly hurt, one seriously.

A clerical-looking person was detected yesterday in an attempt to smuggle a large quantity of jewelry ashore from the Fuerst Bismarck. He pleaded hard, and was allowed to retain the goods on paying the duty. Richard H. Neubauer, from the same steamer, a Hamburg merchant, was arrested on the charge of attempting to smuggle diamonds valued at $6,000. He was released on bail.

Page 2.

Big purchases are reported on the part of the merchants who have come here at the invitation of the Merchants' Association. The membership list of the association is growing very rapidly.

Page 3.

Citizens of Huntington, L. I., are protesting against a reduction in the cost of shipping goods to that place as freight. It is an unusual condition of affairs, which is probably unequaled elsewhere.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Charities passed a resolution prohibiting employes of the department from sending communications to newspapers. Gen. O'Beirne withheld his consent on the ground that such action was arbitrary.

The men who are employed in the caissons of the new East River Bridge, and who have struck, formulated a sliding scale of wages yesterday, proportioning them according to the depth at which they had to work under severe atmospheric pressure. The contractor who employed them says that the work is proceeding with other men in their places.

The striking miners encamped in the vicinity of the Plum Creek mine, near Pittsburg, before met on the highway yesterday morning by Sheriff Lowry and a body of Deputies and ordered to disperse in obedience to the injunction of the County Court. After a scuffle, during which a member of the strikers' band was slightly wounded, the strikers were overawed and driven back to their camp.

Page 4.

The Amateur Athletic Union and the League of American Wheelmen have signed an alliance.

The identity of sardines, sprats, brislings, and other small fish for tariff purposes, when put up in oil in certain ways, has been affirmed by the Board of General Appraisers.

The first day's races in the Silver Jubilee regatta were rowed over the National course on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia. The Ariel Club of Baltimore and the Institute Club of Newark each won heats in the senior fours. Ten Eyck did not row. The first heat in the intermediate singles was won by C. H. Lewis. The finals will be rowed to-day.

Page 5.

Walter B. Atterbury, the Brooklyn ward leader, attacked Seth Low as a candidate yesterday in a public statement, declaring that he is not a Republican and is a free trader. President McKinley, it is said, is endeavoring to compose faction difficulties in Brooklyn.

The arrival in this country from Rome of Archbishop Keane, on his way in advance of the October meeting of the Bishops and Archbishops, is said to relate to the vacant See of New Orleans. Archbishops Ireland and Keane spent several hours together yesterday, and the latter went to Washington. It is said he will meet Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore next week.

Page 7.

The advisers of President Zelaya of Nicaragua are trying to rally the people to sustain him in a war with Costa Rica.

Page 10.

The steamer Campania arrived yesterday with a long list of passengers, including Lord Kelvin, the British scientist, and the Marquis Ito. The collection of duties on excess personal baggage was the largest yet collected from a single steamer. Dr. F. E. Hyde paid nearly $1,000 duty on his daughter's dresses.

Page 12.

Jean Lucien Bayle has brought suit for $10,000 against I. Townsend Burden, for his work in discovering the men who stole the Burden jewels.

The steamer Guide, with the Alpine Social Club of Harlem aboard, stranded on the flats of Berrian's Island, in the Sound, early yesterday morning, and the excursionists had to remain until they were rescued and taken to port by a cement lighter.

The mystery of the disappearance of Benjamin Dickenson was cleared up yesterday by the identification of his dead body at Norwalk, Conn. It was found floating in the bay with a bullet in its brain. His family are satisfied he committed suicide while of unsound mind.

Justice Conlan, in the City Court, yesterday appointed John Burt, Jr., referee to investigate the charges of acting in collusion with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the settlement of a damage suit brought against William Stainton by J. Bronson Ker.

Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works yesterday declared himself opposed to the establishment of small parks on the triangles at Long Acre. He said the open spaces were needed to protect pedestrians from the rush of traffic at that point, and that ornamental lamps would be a sufficient adornment.

September wheat varied in price yesterday 2¼ cents, with a net loss of 1⅝ cents. The reaction was taken as a matter of course by most traders. The lowest price of the day was 87¾, the highest 90, and the closing price 88. Export traders profess satisfaction with the demand.

Charlie Liang, a Chinaman, who said he was a missionary, was arrested in May last as illegally in the United States. He had no witnesses to corroborate his statement, and Commissioner Shields ordered that he be deported. The appeal, but yesterday Judge Lacombe dismissed the appeal, confirming the decision of the Commissioner.

Patrolman Matthew D. Hefferon killed himself in the Thirtieth Street Station House yesterday by shooting himself in the head. He was addicted to drunkenness, and twice, when in disgrace, had given up his badge, but each time had been saved from the loss of his position by friends. His suicide is partly attributed to remorse for the unhappiness which he had inflicted upon his wife, now dead, by his drinking habits, and partly to dread of a coming trial at Headquarters on the charge of absence from duty without leave.

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British Warship for Bering Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The British cruiser Amphion has been ordered from her station in the North Pacific to sealing duty in Bering Sea.

TRIED TO SMUGGLE JEWELS

A Clerical-Looking Person on the Fuerst Bismarck Had Many Gems Hidden in His Clothing.

BROKE DOWN, FOUND MERCY

Richard H. Neubauer Brings in a Lot of Diamonds in a Trousers Pocket and Is Arrested—Says He Intended to Take Them to South America.

A case of smuggling was detected yesterday when the Fuerst Bismarck arrived against a man who looked anything but a smuggler, and the discovery astonished even the customs officials, used as they are to attempts of this kind by persons in all walks of life.

One of the passengers was clad in regulation clerical garb, including a white necktie, high-cut frock coat, silk hat, and black gloves. He carried an overcoat on his arm. Detective Donohue of the Customs Department was making his regular tour of inspection and accidentally brushed up against the person. He felt something hard bulging from one of the latter's pockets and became suspicious.

He called the clerical looking individual to one side and asked him what he had in his pockets. "Oh, nothing," was the reply. This answer did not satisfy the detective and he invited the suspected person into the private customs office to be searched. Protests were in vain, and realizing this, the man followed meekly. Once inside Donohue began diving into the clerical pockets, in which there were several, and soon brought to light an assortment of jewelry which made him stare in wonderment. There were watches, rings, souvenir spoons, diamonds, and precious stones of every description, some loose, others in cases and bags.

It then occurred to Donohue that gloves are not usually worn at this time of the year, and he carelessly lifted one of the encased hands. Again he was astonished, for there in each palm was a pretty little watch. The clerical-looking individual had not said a word, but looked ruefully at the things of which he was deprived.

The detective went through the passenger's external clothing with the usual thoroughness, and then asked him if he had anything more. He held up his hand and made oath to the fact that he had nothing. Coming from a clerical-looking person Detective Donohue supposed this was the truth, and was about to collect the seized articles and carry them into the office, when it occurred to him to carry the search further. He ordered the clerical-looking person to remove his external clothing. There were more protests, but the detective was obdurate. The man disrobed, and the third and last surprise was afforded the detective. The underclothing had pockets, and those contained jewelry, and that jewelry was dutiable, but not declared, notwithstanding a certain oath taken a moment before.

Let Off Easy.

At this point the clerical-looking person broke down. He began to sob and wring his hands. Customs Inspectors and Appraisers were called in, and they estimated the value of the jewelry at considerably over $1,000. "All presents," moaned he of the clerical garb. "Fiddlesticks!" replied an Appraiser. "Presents are dutiable." More weeping and wailing. The clerical-looking person begged for mercy. "Please don't arrest me," he pleaded. "I am a minister of the Gospel, and if this ever leaks out I shall be ruined. I know I did wrong, but I am willing to pay the duty. I have never done this before, and I never will again. Just think, what will my congregation say?" And great tears rolled down his cheeks.

A hasty consultation was held and it was decided to let the man go if he would pay the duty. Declaration papers were made out and the matter was supposed to be hushed up. The man of the black garment was concerned lest the press should get hold of the matter. "For God's sake!" he said; "don't let the reporters know of this."

One reporter did learn about it, however. To him Detective Donohue said last night: "I gave that man my word of honor that I would not disclose his name. He is a Western man, and has already left town. The story as you have it is true, but I must say nothing more, as I promised I would not. I shall not divulge the man's name under any consideration," and he hastily excused himself.

Loose Diamonds Seized.

This was not Inspector Donohue's only exploit of the kind yesterday. Very few, if any, of the 300 passengers who arrived on the Fuerst Bismarck knew that one of the largest seizures of unset diamonds that has taken place for some time was made by him at the wharf.

Among the passengers was a well-dressed German who said he was Richard H. Neubauer of Hamburg, but who is known to some of the Inspectors as a casual European traveler. He had concealed in his clothes, chiefly in his inside vest pocket, over $6,000 worth of diamonds. Several were quite large and of great beauty, most of them being in settings, including a magnificent necklace, one pair of large solitaire earrings, several smaller earrings, two pairs of gold bracelets, which were also set with sapphires, and a number of rings.

Mr. Neubauer had declared nothing, and his three pieces of baggage contained nothing dutiable. He protested strongly against a search, but finally submitted. The Inspector believes that he has been acting for a diamond brokerage firm for some time. He spoke English fluently, and was evidently not a stranger to this country.

The jewelry was confiscated and Neubauer was arrested and taken at once before Commissioner Russ of Hoboken. He said that he had not intended to dispose of the jewels in this country, but had merely brought them with him for safe keeping. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination on the charge of smuggling. He said that he had no friends to bail him out, and his pleadings worked on the Commissioner's feeling so much that he finally accepted $500 cash bail.

Mr. Neubauer made the statement to the customs officers that he isa coffee merchant, one of the most prominent business men in Hamburg, and widely known in South America, where he has extensive interests. He said that he was not in the jewelry business at all, and that the jewelry which was seized was some which he had been obliged to take over from a debtor in South America in part payment of an account. He had tried to dispose of it in Hamburg, but he was informed there that the diamonds were off color, and all he was offered for the entire lot was $250.

He believed he could dispose of it to better advantage in South America, and as he is now on his way there he had brought it with him. He signed the usual declaration that he had no dutiable effects, but when an Inspector asked him if he had any jewelry he promptly produced it. He carried it all in an envelope in one of his trousers pockets.

"I had the jewelry with me merely in transit," Mr. Neubauer said, "and my offense was but a technicality at the worst." Mr. Neubauer expects to be back from South America in September, when his case is set down for trial.

His explanation has been embodied in a declaration which has been laid before the law officer at the Custom House.

Among the passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck was the famous Mlle. Addie Rennle, premiere danseuse of the Royal Theatre, Berlin. She is to appear at the Academy of Music in the play "Nature," Aug. 26. Her theatrical costumes were passed without difficulty.

Nichols Suspects Arrested.

LEE, Mass., Aug. 13.—The two men who have been trailed through Northern Berkshire County, suspected of being Bonai and Weeks, the Nichols murderers, were arrested near this town to-day. They give their names as W. H. Pugh of Poughkeepsie and Alma Hodges. They deny any knowledge of either the Nichols or Reed murders. They tell rambling stories. The Connecticut officers are expected to-morrow to identify the men, if possible.

A Panorama of New York.

Between the foot of West 23d St. and Jersey City much of the shipping trade of New York centralizes. The river and wharves are filled with animated scenes. They unfold like a picture to the passenger on the decks of the Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d St. ferryboats. The ride is full of interest, and at its end are the splendid trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad leading everywhere. —Adv.

CHILD STRUCK BY CABLE CAR.

Bewildered by Warning Cries She Stood Still on the Third Avenue Tracks.

Notwithstanding, or perhaps because of, the cries of warning of a lot of excited people and the futile effort of Policeman O'Neill to save her, five-year-old Margaret Brauer of 155 East Fifty-fourth Street was seriously injured last night by a southbound cable car on Third Avenue.

With her elder sister, the child was crossing the avenue at Fifty-fourth Street. They saw a northbound car coming, and the elder sister stopped. The little one started to run. She did not see the south-bound car. A number of bystanders and the policeman saw it, and realized the girl's peril. O'Neill ran toward her and the others shouted to her to come back. The cries bewildered her, and she stood still on the tracks. The car struck her and knocked her up against one of the iron pillars of the elevated road structure. Bruised and bleeding, she was taken to a drug store, and then in an ambulance to the Flower Hospital.

O'Neill arrested Joseph Bryson, the gripman of the car that had struck the little girl, and he was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station. Coroner Hoeber was notified of the accident and went to the hospital. The doctors there told him the child was not mortally hurt.

TO DESTROY FEDERAL COURTS.

Kansas Populists Propose to Make This the Sole Issue of Future Campaigns.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 13.—The Populists of Kansas have decided that free silver is a dead issue, and the leaders of the party propose to make the abolition of the Federal courts the principal issue of the next campaign, hoping also to secure its adoption as one of the principal planks in the platform of the next National Convention. The Populist State Committee has decided to issue a call for a National Convention or conference of the leaders and committeemen from various States at an early date to consider this new scheme, which was suggested by G. C. Clemens of Topeka.

This means an entire reorganization of the party on new lines. Free silver, Government ownership of railroads, and Sub-Treasury land loan theories, all cardinal principles of the old-line Populists, are to be abandoned, and an attack upon the Federal Judiciary is to be made. This proposed action will cause a split in the party at once. Already Social Democracy clubs are being organized, and the middle-of-the-road faction is gaining new accessions, consisting of men who oppose the adoption of a single idea upon which to conduct State or National campaigns.

The plan is creating sensational opposition, but the leaders assert that their only salvation is to be found in destroying the Federal courts. This idea has grown out of the fight between the State Administration and the New York insurance companies.

MRS. LAMMERS AND HER DOG.

New Jersey Woman Orders the Brute Shot, but Decides to Save It—A Boy Shot Instead.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Mary Lammers was severely injured last night by her dog, which broke loose. Mrs. Genard, who lives with Mrs. Lammers, caught the dog. As she was leading him into the yard the dog saw Mrs. Lammers, and rushed to her, knocking her off her feet. She declared her wrist was broken, and ordered the dog shot. Some boys took the dog to the meadows to kill him. The revolver they had refused to explode the cartridges.

In the meantime it was discovered that Mrs. Lammers's wrist was not broken.

When she learned this she rushed off to save the dog. Just as she got to the meadows one of the boys, who was testing the revolver, succeeded in discharging one of the cartridges. The bullet missed the dog and went through the foot of George Rieger, eleven years old. Mrs. Lammers saved her dog, and the boy is in the care of a physician.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY'S GIFT.

Dr. Petrie, the Egyptologist, Presents Some Valuable Relics.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Dr. W. Flinders Petrie, the Egyptologist, has sent to Dr. Breasod for the Chicago University a valuable collection of relics excavated along the Nile.

Among these are statues of Nen Khefea, a wealthy nobleman and his wife, which are said to be 4,897 years old. These statues were found in the chapel of the Mastabah of Deshasa, along with seven others. They are of limestone and are remarkably well preserved.

The statues will go to the Haskell Oriental Museum of the university. It is expected that they will arrive next month.

GIANT BRICKLAYER ARRESTED.

Thomas Kiernan of New York Breaks Up a Poughkeepsie Meeting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Thomas Kiernan, a bricklayer from New York, a giant in stature and a strong man of prowess, attended the meeting of the local masons' union to-night and announced his intention to run things.

The President undertook to have him ejected, and a general row was precipitated. Kiernan fought a crowd of angry men down three flights of stairs in the McLean Building, laying about him with a long and sharp trowel.

Frank Madsen was badly cut, and others in the crowd were bruised and injured. Kiernan had three teeth knocked out. He was arrested.

SENATOR GRAY IN LONDON.

He Says He Is in Favor of Framing an Arbitration Treaty with England.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Daily News this morning publishes a long interview with United States Senator George Gray of Delaware, who is now in London.

Senator Gray is represented as saying that he heartily approves any attempts to frame a new arbitration treaty acceptable to the Senate. He demurred to the suggestion that Americans had a feeling of dislike for the English. Instancing the great wave of thoughtful opinion against jingoism which swept over the United States during the Venezuelan difficulty, he asserted that America would be the first to come to the aid of England in any real trouble, such as a hostile European coalition against her.

The remainder of the interview is devoted to American party politics, in which Senator Gray's well-known views on the silver and tariff questions were presented. He predicted that a time of great abundance and prosperity was coming to the United States.

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

Honveds Arrested for Using Bullets in a Sham Fight.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—There was a curious incident in connection with the recent sham fight at Neusohl, Hungary. When the infantry were fired on by the Honveds it was found that some of the former were wounded. It turned out subsequently that the rifles of the Honveds contained pieces of lead. The police have made several arrests.

German Victory in Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 13.—The German troops on the Damaraland frontier have defeated the forces of the rebel Chief Afrikander. The rebels lost heavily. The Germans lost Lieut. Herzog and two troopers killed, and a number wounded.

SWEPT AWAY TO SEA

Swimmer David Dalton and Two Men in a Boat Missing on the Ocean.

STARTED TO A LIGHTSHIP

A Test Swim from Coney Island to a Point Off Sandy Hook, but Nothing Has Been Heard of the Little Party.

A test swim from Coney Island to Sandy Hook Lightship yesterday may have resulted in the death of the swimmer and two men who accompanied him in a boat. At least they have not reached their destination, and whether they are somewhere out at sea or on board a friendly boat was not known.

The swimmer is David Dalton, a professional life-saver, and the two men who were to follow him in a boat were Fred Peters and Walter Arnold.

David Dalton, since the first of May, has been the life guard at ex-Judge Peter Ravenhall's pier. He is an Englishman, about forty-five years old, and brought with him medals for saving lives, diplomas and certificates attesting to many difficult aquatic feats.

One of these feats of which he is very proud is the swimming of the English Channel. Besides this he was a feature at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Fred Peters, one of the men in the boat, is thirty-two years old and lives at New Bedford, Mass. He is a friend of Judge Ravenhall, and has been staying with him this Summer. Walter Arnold is a sporting man from Boston.

Ever since Dalton came to Coney Island he has been anxious to try the swim to the lightship. He expressed confidence in his ability to do it for a wager at any time. The lightship is fourteen miles from the island, but is plainly visible on clear days.

The distance is deceptive, and between the two places the tide rushes and swirls swiftly back and forth. This was explained to Dalton, but he persisted in his statement.

Arnold agreed to back the man for a wager if he could make a good showing on a test swim. Dalton agreed to this, and yesterday morning at 8 o'clock was appointed as the time. A light dory was selected for the men, and in it were placed two quarts of water, six ham sandwiches, a flask of gin, and a flask of whisky.

Arnold did not appear at the appointed time, and Dalton waited for him until 8:30 o'clock. Then word being received that the tardy man would soon be there, Dalton exclaimed: "I'll start now," and plunged in. The tide was at the ebb and rushing swiftly out, and the swimmer did not wish to lose its aid.

Ten minutes later Arnold appeared and the two men hastily shipped oars and rowed after the swimmer, who was then many yards away.

Dalton's plan was to float out to sea on the ebb tide for six hours, and then to catch the incoming tide, and by a little effort, to reach the lightship on its flood. Word was to be telegraphed from the ship the minute they landed safely.

From the various observatories and towers on the island many followed the movements of the party during the morning with marine glasses. Several hours later the boat was a mere speck far to the southeast, and the last seen of the swimmer he was two miles ahead of them going with the tide.

Since that time no word has been received of the party. They have not reached the light ship, and as the men are clad in bathing suits only, they did not take a sail out at sea. Searchlights were flashed all night from the Ferris wheel and its lights were left burning all night.

The life guards on the beach patrolled all night, while messages were sent to every port within reach. No one has been or heard from them. But many hope for the best, as Dalton was a very powerful swimmer.

BETSY TROUT, 101 YEARS OLD.

Over Three Thousand Persons at Her Home in Pennsylvania to Celebrate Her Birthday.

READING, Penn., Aug. 13.—To-day the humble home of Betsy Trout of Earl, Berks County, was surrounded by over 3,000 persons, who assembled there in honor of her one hundred and first birthday. The Rev. H. W. Wannkessel, pastor of Hill Church, of which the aged woman is a member, originated and had charge of the celebration, the object of which was to raise money for the benefit of Mrs. Trout and her daughter, Mary Ann, who have lived together in a little log house many years. The daughter will be seventy-four years of age next January.

Visitors began to arrive early in the morning, and all the farmyards in the vicinity were filled with carriages and buggies, and the barns with horses. In the groves adjoining the home of the Trouts were hundreds of teams that could not find quarters on the farms.

Last year the one hundredth birthday of Mrs. Trout was celebrated in a manner similar to this year's celebration, over 2,500 persons participating. Quite a sum of money was realized for the Trouts by selling refreshments, photographs, &c. The cash proceeds from to-day's celebration will exceed greatly those of last year.

There are few residents of Berks County who have not wished to see Betsy Trout and her daughter. Every schoolboy knows she is the oldest person in Berks and the adjoining counties. At to-day's celebration people were present from great distances.

Visitors were allowed in the house of the Trouts, which contains the quaintest and most curious old furniture.

Mrs. Trout looks no older than last year. She sleeps well, has a fair appetite, and is able to walk considerable distances.

She was married eighty years ago, her husband dying five years later. She has taken only one railroad trip in her life, and that was many years ago. She has visited Reading only once, although Reading is close by.

Both mother and daughter have been very poor all their lives. Both have worked for neighboring farmers. At the age of ninety the mother earned a day's wages in the harvest fields.

AFTER A DIVORCE RECORD.

St. Louis Woman Gets Two Judgments Within Three Months.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—On May 22 Miss Gussie Campbell was granted a legal separation from William S. Spencer, and yesterday she secured a similar judgment in a suit against Dr. Henry E. Winslow. In 1895 Miss Campbell married William S. Spencer. She got a divorce last May, alleging habitual drunkenness and various indignities.

She soon afterward married Dr. Winslow, who, she alleges, deserted her one week after marriage, and eloped with Mrs. Walter Marder, the divorced daughter-in-law of the Chicago typefounder, and yesterday divorce was granted on these grounds.

Boston Tax Rate Increased.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The Board of Assessors to-day announced that Boston's tax rate for 1897-98 would be $13 per $1,000, an increase of 10 cents per thousand over last year's rate, and the highest since 1890. The total valuation of taxable property is $1,012,557,256.

Easily Accessible to All Central Portions of the City.

This is the Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d St. Station. Its location is central to the great hotels and the residences, and the splendidly equipped cab and carriage service of the Pennsylvania Railroad is efficient and prompt. Fifteen to twenty-five minutes by cab suffice in the majority of destinations.—Adv.

HAWAIIAN SCHEME EXPOSED

Free Entry to the United States for Asiatic Grown Sugar the Real Motive.

PATRIOTISM ONLY A CLOAK

Recent Display of Hostility to Japan by the Dole Government Intended Solely to Prevent Opposition to Annexation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—President Dole and his coterie of sugar-planter advisers were pretty thoroughly exposed by the exclusive publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the interview with Minister Cooper relative to annexation and Asiatic labor. That interview was suppressed in Honolulu because the Hawaiian Government feared to have its real purposes and hopes known to the public.

Minister Cooper's remarks acquire special significance through more recent events and his own subsequent action. They prove that he returned from his conferences with the friends of annexation resolved that the cheap labor system in Hawaii should remain undisturbed and confident that it would so remain.

Within a few weeks, however, after Americans began to give the Hawaiian question a little thought, the patriots have found that their cheap Asiatic labor was an eyesore to American workingmen. The suppression of the Cooper interview and the apparent departure from the policy it expressed followed promptly the arrival at Honolulu of the first hints of this feeling in the United States.

Cooper's Change of Front.

Foreign Minister Cooper suddenly became very fierce against the Japanese. There was an ostentatious show of hostility to the Asiatic labor which Mr. Cooper had only a short time before intended to inform the Hawaiian public, through his interview, must be protected. Three Japanese immigrant ships, which arrived at short intervals, were successively turned back, and news of this action was sent to the public in the United States.

The Japanese lodged to divert public sentiment in America from hostility to the slave labor in Hawaii by hints and threats of opposing annexation by force. They did their part, whether with the deep purpose of Oriental cunning or the blindness of Oriental conceit and vaingloriousness, to change the issue before the American mind from whether Hawaii should be annexed on the terms dictated by the present rulers or whether Japan should be allowed to forbid annexation with menaces of war.

President Dole and his advisers and friends in Honolulu and Washington heartily co-operated with the Japanese and used every opportunity to give the American people the impression that Japan was trying to bully them.

Intensely American Now.

The Americanism of the Dole Administration has become intense. The clamor against the Japanese is kept loud in American ears, obviously with the hope that American nostrils may forget the offense of 50,000 Asiatic slaves making sugar, in competition against American sugar, on territory which the Stars and Stripes are being called to float over.

The alleged fact that the Japanese Government is preparing to punish and resist the act of annexation with war ships is used to cover from public observation the standing army and military force Hawaii is presumably needed to uphold the so-called government of the people there.

The timely aid of the Japanese war talk has relieved the Dole managers from the unpleasant necessity of simultaneously meeting the American demand for free and well-paid labors on the territory under the flag of the Union and the Hawaiian sugar planters' demand for guarantees of unrestricted Asiatic slave labor.

Fitzgerald's Threat.

Commissioner Fitzgerald, during his "investigating" tour among Honolulu Government officials, said to a planter: "Why, if you don't declare in favor of American labor, I will apply the torch to the San Francisco labor unions, and you'll see a flame all over the United States that will burn annexation so quick you'll think it was always sackcloth and ashes."

The situation is now changed, however. Mr. Fitzgerald and the planters are hand-in-glove. No torch has been applied by him. The Japanese are furnishing the fire and smoke. No white laborers have been sent and no serious attempt has been made to get them.

The Latest from Honolulu.

The curious way in which the Dole Government is illustrating its Americanism is shown in the latest news from Honolulu. The Government there has further catered to American sentiment by forbidding further importation of Chinese, but, despite the supposed hostility of the Emperor of Japan to this country, has meekly asked him to withdraw his edict against further immigration of laborers to Hawaii. The officials at Honolulu have tried hard to keep these facts from the public.

The indications are that Mr. Dole and his assistants dread nothing else so much as the subsidence of the war talk in Japan and the absence of excuse for pretenses of fears of a native uprising. With these out of the way the American people would be left to face the naked question whether they will annex and make part of themselves a country in which Asiatic slave labor is to be made to enrich a few sugar planters and compete under the protection and sanction of the American Government with free civilized labor.

CONTRACT LABOR IN HAWAII.

A State Department Official Says This Is the Greatest Obstacle to Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The dispatch in to-day's TIMES from San Francisco about the reluctance of the Dole Republicans of Hawaii to surrender the advantage of imported contract labor as the price of annexation to the United States, has been read by State Department officers with interest, but none of them, from the Secretary down, will talk about it. Secretary Sherman is now refraining from newspaper conversation. None of the lesser officers has anything to say about the reasons of the Secretary for not caring to further discuss this and other matters of which he has recently spoken without restraint.

It does not take much questioning to ascertain that the Department of State considers the Hawaiian annexation problem one with the details of which that department has very little to do. The incidental dispute about the attitude of Japan is neither here nor there. It will be much easier, some accomplished diplomatic gentlemen believe, to settle the Japanese controversy about the continued admission of Japanese laborers to Hawaii than it will for Congress to determine how Hawaii can be annexed without voting a violation of existing law or depopulating the islands and rendering them worthless for the purposes of the sugar planters.

The law against the importation of contract labor is still on the books. Under it no Chinese laborers are admitted to the country. Of Chinese and Japanese in Hawaii, all contract laborers, there are something like 50,000. They are not exactly slaves, but they are in a condition of slavery. A republic of some 3,000 Americans has permitted this condition to continue, and THE TIMES's informant indicates that it must be perpetuated with annexation.

When the President sent the annexation treaty to the Senate he was aware that this problem would come to be regarded as one of the most vexatious to be taken up when annexation was seriously considered. There is not a doubt that the law against contract labor will stay. It was difficult to get it through, but it would be enormously troublesome, and almost, if not quite, impossible, to strike it down, even to get possession of the Hawaiian Islands. It is this one question of the admission of contract labor to the islands which is expected to defeat the proposition for annexation.

"We can exert just as controlling an influence," said a State Department officer to-day, "with our flag up at Pearl Harbor as we can by annexing the islands and attempting to be consistent with an anti-contract labor law for California and a suppression of the law in our outlying colony. The inequality of the law would make us ridiculous, perhaps, in eyes that had been regarding this as a land of freedom; but the assertion of a protectorate, or even a substantial protectorate without assumption, would afford the enterprising American population of Hawaii all the opportunity for the development of the resources of the islands that they now enjoy. At all events, it is evident that the one question whether the labor of the islands shall be free or shall be held in semi-slavery will be the most formidable obstacle to the prompt approval of the treaty of annexation."

The Hawaiian Legation in this city is deserted, the Minister and the other members of the Legation being away for the Summer. Mr. Hatch left soon after the visit here of Mr. Damon, the envoy to the jubilee of Queen Victoria.

MR. GRAMLICH'S FISHING.

Was Having Good Luck with a Pole and Hook in a Tailor's Shop When Interrupted.

Louis Gramlich, twenty-eight years old, of 317 Third Avenue, went fishing on Thursday night. He carried with him a pole to which was attached a hook large enough to catch any member of the finny tribe, but the place of his fishing was not one in which, by any stretch of the imagination, a fish could be expected to live.

Louis Berg's tailor's shop, at 512 Sixth Street, was Gramlich's fishing ground, and as he lay half through the transom he was having very good sport indeed. Two pairs of trousers had fallen a prey to his successful casting, and he turned his attention to a bright spotted waistcoat. But the waistcoat was wary, and no matter how skillfully Gramlich played the rod, it evaded his hook.

While absorbed in this contest the fisherman felt some one grab him by the legs. He thought it was a fellow-sportsman who was acting as a lookout for those opposed to such poaching. So he wriggled his legs and in a strained voice, for he was lying flat, whispered: "I'll git her in a minit." But at that moment, in response to a very muscular jerk, Gramlich slid down from the transom, pole, trousers, and all, and when he arose from the floor he found himself in the arms of a policeman.

In the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Magistrate Meade held Gramlich in $1,000 bail for trial.

MAY DIE OF A MOSQUITO BITE.

Harry Bates of Morristown Suffers from Blood Poisoning.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 13.—Harry Bates was bitten on the arm by a mosquito on Monday last. The bite became very painful, and by Tuesday morning the arm had swollen to an alarming extent. A physician found that blood poisoning had set in. Although every known remedy has been tried, the swelling is still increasing, and the bite may cause death.

ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE BITES.

Bile of Poisonous Serpents Tried as a Cure in Switzerland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A practical application of the homeopathic principle of like cures is described by Consul Germain at Zurich, Switzerland, in a report to the State Department, transmitting a treatise upon snake bites.

In brief, it shows that the bile of poisonous serpents like the cobra, adder, and rattlesnake is a powerful antidote for the venom of similar snakes.

HIT WITH A BATTED BALL.

Young Jerseyman Likely to Die from the Effects of a Blow.

John Perry, twenty-two years old, of Orange, N. J., played baseball Thursday afternoon at Grand View Park, L. I., with a Junior Order of American Mechanics' team from Orange. He was struck in the stomach with a batted ball and knocked senseless. He had not recovered consciousness when the excursion boat reached the Pavonia Ferry on its return. Perry was taken to the City Hospital in Jersey City. His condition is serious.

CANAL BOAT AND MARSHAL.

Former Won in a Race Involving $6,150 at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—The canal boat Lady Wimmett had a race with the United States Marshal to-day and won out. A libel was filed against the canaler for $6,150 in the interest of the insurance companies who have the risks of the cargo of the Niobe, which sank in the Erie Basin. They say the Niobe was in tow of the Lady Wimmett, and that the striking of the dock and the sinking were due to her towing.

When the Captain of the Wimmett learned of the libel he ran his boat across the river to Canada and thus escaped the Marshal.

LOST HIS CHANCE AT POKER.

Percy Anderson, an Englishman, wearing a tweed suit, golf cap, and a monocle, was ordered to be deported yesterday, by the immigration officials, as a person likely to become a public charge. He arrived on the Teutonic, "to seek employment, go to the Klondike, or do most anything, don't you know?" but he lost all of his money playing poker en voyage, and was not eligible as an immigrant.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from Western Manitoba to Northern Minnesota and has caused rains in the Missouri Valley. Cool northwesterly winds from a high pressure area to the west of this storm have caused a very great fall in temperature, Williston reporting a fall in temperature of 30° in twenty-four hours.

The weather conditions have been clear and moderate over the whole country from the Mississippi Valley eastward.

The above-mentioned storm will advance eastward and give showers to the upper lake region. Showers will also occur in the Lower Missouri Valley. Generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	76	64	65
6 A. M.	75	62	66
9 A. M.	77	67	69
12 M.	83	70	73
3 P. M.	85	75	75
6 P. M.	84	75	76
9 P. M.	82	69	73
12 P. M.	80	68	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71.00
Weather Bureau	68.00
Corresponding date 1896	81.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74.00

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

LARGEST TRADE IN YEARS

Out-of-Town Merchants Making the Best of Their Great Opportunity.

NEW IMPULSE IN ALL LINES

The Fall Revival Earlier Than in a Decade Before—Prediction that New York's New Customers Will Spend Twenty Million Dollars at This Visit.

The result of the excursions of Southern and Western buyers, who have been attracted to this city through the efforts of the Merchants' Association, is being felt already in a large increase in trade. The visitors are making extensive purchases everywhere. They are calling upon the local dealers and discussing prices and buying their Fall and Winter stocks.

A large number of local merchants were interviewed yesterday upon the actual results in trade of the first excursions. Their statements show that by reason of this movement trade has revived here sooner this year than in any other year since 1892; that in volume it is surpassing the commerce of any year since that time, and that it bids fair to eclipse the business done in any Autumn for a decade or more.

The excursions have brought a great many new customers to the city and opened up new territory for the metropolitan market. A large number of the visitors came to New York for the first time. Most of these have been customers of St. Louis, Chicago, and of other Western cities. They declare that they have found here a better market than they had previously known, and that they will continue buying in New York.

The territory from which most of the visitors come has long been tributary to Western and Southern markets. Formerly some, if not all, of it was tributary to the metropolis

there is again a strong feeling of confidence in the great resources and recuperative powers of the nation. These, combined, make an almost ideal condition for profitable trade. It is exceedingly fortunate, therefore, that the Merchants' Association has inaugurated this tremendous movement just at this juncture of auspicious events. The result will be beneficial and enduring.

"We expect to see plenty of buyers in New York for the next thirty or forty days. A very large amount of money will be spent here, and I believe that it will be spent to such good purpose that these merchants from the Southern and Western States will continue to make New York their principal market. They will return next Spring and next Fall, and many successive seasons, I believe."

Mills & Gibb.

William T. Evans of Mills & Gibb, dealers in white goods, said:

"From what I see and learn, the great number of merchants from the South and West have brought with them a revival of trade in New York. We have had calls from a number of them, and we are selling them goods. I am confident there will be a large and permanent increase of trade between New York and the States represented by these visitors. They give us the opportunity of breaking new ground, and of opening new channels for our business and enterprise. The immediate result will be a heavy increase in business, and the future result will be an even greater expansion in the volume of our trade.

"So far as our line of business is concerned, we expect better results later on. We are entirely satisfied with present results and prospects, but we consider that the movement has just begun. We are doing preliminary work and laying out work for the future that will insure even better results, I believe, than are now generally expected."

CLOAKS AND MILLINERY ACTIVE.

Dealers Report Extensive Sales and Good Outlook.

Gustave Blumenthal of Blumenthal Brothers & Co., jobbers in cloaks, was enthusiastic over the results of the association's work.

"I have just finished selling one of the biggest bills of the season," said he, "and to an Iowa merchant who has never before been in New York. He showed me his card of membership in the association, and has come to New York to purchase his entire Fall stock. He has heretofore done his buying exclusively in Chicago.

"Another prominent merchant, from a North Dakota town, arrived yesterday morning, and his coming is directly the result of the association's circulars. He had heard several weeks ago of the inducements put forth by the New York merchants. He wrote to one of the traveling men that it would not be convenient for him to come to New York. The case was referred to the association, and circulars giving all details were sent to him, and he is now laying in a large Fall stock—larger, he says, than he has bought for years. He had been buying in Chicago.

"We had a prominent merchant in here this morning from Columbus, Ohio, a section that has heretofore drawn its supplies largely from St. Louis and Chicago. After purchasing a large bill of goods he showed me his membership card in the Merchants' Association. I received a letter this morning from a small merchant in Ackley, Iowa, who stated that he had been buying his goods in Chicago for twenty-one years. He asked for catalogues and descriptive circulars, and will undoubtedly arrive in New York soon. We have also sold largely to Texas merchants, who say they are purchasing more goods this season than for five years past. The crops in the State, they report, are splendid, and they are expecting a general and wholesale revival of trade. I estimate that the increase in the volume of business over that of last year will reach fully 20 per cent., and this I think is largely due to the work of the Merchants' Association."

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Meyer Jonasson of Meyer Jonasson & Co., cloak jobbers, reported a number of new faces in his establishment within the past two days.

"Every new buyer in this city," said he, "will become a permanent New York customer, for no other city can successfully compete with us. The trouble has always been that New York merchants would not take the initiative. The old belief that out-of-town merchants would come to us has caused the loss of millions of dollars annually, and I am glad to see that it has at last been done away with. The work now being done by the Merchants' Association was begun in St. Louis and Chicago years ago.

"The fact that this city is now filling up with Western merchants shows that this is naturally the central market, and that it takes but a slight effort vastly to increase our business. The Southern and Southwestern merchants are particularly anxious to reach this market personally, and not only have many entirely new men come into our house this season, but many customers who have depended on traveling salesmen and purchased from a half dozen markets are coming here in person, and, of course, stocking themselves entirely from New York houses. The influx of buyers will stretch the season at least two weeks, for usually we do not expect buyers before the last of August, and it has heretofore set in properly about the first week in September."

C. H. Kramer, manager of the Southern business of the firm, reported eight or ten Texas merchants who came into the store for the first time yesterday morning. There were also a number from Tennessee and Georgia, who do not usually arrive till late in September.

La Vake, Brett & Co.

William A. Prendergast of La Vake, Brett & Co., wholesale millinery dealers, stated that the number of new merchants who visited his house during the last few days showed that the tide was beginning to flow in.

"Many of our regular customers who have heretofore depended on our traveling men have arrived here in person and are buying more heavily than for years past. There were, moreover, two high-class dealers in here yesterday who, I find, have been heretofore absolutely unknown in the New York market. One of these men, who does a heavy business at Scott's Centre, Iowa, told me he had always purchased in the Chicago market. The other is located in New Ulm, Minn., and has heretofore bought in Chicago and St. Louis. Both these merchants mean business, and have already placed heavy orders in several houses. They were surprised that the efforts of the Merchants' Association are bearing fruit so soon, and have every reason to believe that this season's business will break the record for several years back. The influx of Texas buyers continues to increase. The steamship rate war to Galveston has undoubtedly had an important bearing on this effect, but those merchants from that district with whom I have talked say the trade outlook for the Southwest was never brighter, and all the merchants are filling up shelves that have been gradually emptying for several years back. New York will undoubtedly get her share of that trade, which, by the way, is a large share."

IMPROVEMENT IS GENERAL.

John C. Juhring Predicts $20,000,000 of Sales This Fall.

John C. Juhring of Francis H. Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers, said:

"We expect to get our share of the business done by the visiting merchants, and are getting it now. Many of them call and discuss trade conditions and prices, and buy goods. From what I can learn, they are buying very liberally. It is too early for men in our line of business to come on to this market. They generally come in September, and we expect to have a greater number of them in the next excursion. However, the men who have come on are buying from us and from others. The bulk of the visitors, so far, has been composed of clothing merchants, who commence early to lay in their Fall stocks, and the best reports of trade now are coming from the dry goods dealers, cloak men, and millinery establishments.

"The movement has already proved to be a grand success, and it has hardly begun as yet. We expect to have soon a local membership of at least 2,000 merchants. This will guarantee the permanence of the association and make it a tremendous power for good in the development of New York. We are now appealing to Brooklyn merchants, and expect to have a large membership in that part of New York.

"There are a number of other questions that we will have to settle. The adjustment of some of them should not have been left to us, but should have been looked after by the Board of Trade and Transportation. That board has attended to a number of questions that do not directly concern New York, and neglected some other questions that vitally concern this city.

"Still, there is time and opportunity left to rectify these things and make the future prosperity of the city certain beyond peradventure. This movement itself will serve to rectify many things. It will result in spreading abroad a better knowledge of our trade conditions and the resources and advantages of our markets.

"As to actual and immediate results, I think I am safe in saying that the visitors of this week will leave several million dollars in New York, and that the entire result for this year will be the spending of more than $20,000,000 in the various lines of business in this city."

D. A. Tower, Stationer.

D. A. Tower of the Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company said that the merchants from the South and West are visiting his store in large numbers, and are talking business and buying goods.

"On the first day of the arrival of the excursionists," said Mr. Tower, "five men from Texas and Arkansas who had never traded with us before came in and examined our stock. Four of them made good bills. The ones who bought goods were from Helena, Ark., and from Terrell, Ennis, and Abilene, Texas. It was a great surprise to me, because I thought we should not perceive any results from this excursion for several days at the earliest. It takes visitors as a rule, two or three days to settle down and get their directions and bearings before they begin looking after the main object of their visit, the purchasing of goods for their Fall and Winter stock.

"Two men came in afterward and purchased $1,500 apiece. Both of them said that they had always traded in Chicago and St. Louis. Those cities, they said, had taken the pains to let them know what they had to offer, and had also made every possible arrangement to secure low rates of freight and transportation. My new customers said that they found New York a far better market than any other city, and that they would continue buying here.

"I consider this the main idea to be kept in view—the making of this movement a permanency. We shall undoubtedly get a very large business from the South and West this year through these visitors; but we want more business next year, also. To get this we must demonstrate to these men that New York is, and will always be, their best purchasing market. I believe it is easy to do this. A great many of the visiting merchants, who now see New York for the first time, have talked with me in the last few days; and all of them expressed surprise and gratification to find that New York possesses such unequaled advantages. Their trip, they say, has been a revelation. The freight and transportation rates are made and kept as favorable to New York as they are to several cities in the West, these men will continue trading in this city to their and our mutual benefit."

C. C. Shayne, Furs.

"From the business done within the last three days," said C. C. Shayne, dealer in furs, "I think the Merchants' Association can be thanked at the end of the season for having increased the volume of business fully 40 per cent. The natural increase attributable to returning prosperity throughout the country will amount to 10 per cent., which will make the volume of business done by New York merchants fully 50 per cent. greater than last season. This estimate is made conservatively in the fur business. Our season has fully opened, judging from the number of orders already received, which is fully six weeks earlier than usual.

"I have had a number of Illinois merchants in here to-day, who do not usually make their appearance before October 1. There was here also a party of merchants from Kansas City who have never before bought a dollar's worth of goods east of Chicago, and who in fact, told me they had never been in New York before. The buyers who have taken advantage of this first excursion appear to be all strangers to the New York markets, and the fact that they are purchasing heavily in my line of goods indicates that money is becoming more plentiful throughout their district.

"I sold an Illinois man a big bill of goods to-day, including a full line of sables, which he said he had not carried for years. There is a disposition on the part of the merchants in town now to buy a better class of goods than we have put on the out-of-town markets for years, and I predict that before the season ends there will be an actual scarcity in certain lines of products in every branch of trade."

Tiffany & Co.

That the proper and judicious advertising of New York as a purchasing centre has its advantages for the retail as well as the wholesale dealers is proved in the case of Tiffany & Co., who are prominently interested in the Merchants' Association. Charles F. Cook of that firm said yesterday that, although this is decidedly the "off" season in the retail jewelry trade, an upward tendency in trade could be observed.

"The retail dealers in all branches of merchandise," he said, "will be benefited by the work of the Merchants' Association. Many merchants will visit, and are now in New York, who bring their wives or members of their families. They will undoubtedly purchase more or less from the various retail shops, and those merchants who come alone will certainly take back presents. We have already had several such customers this season, and are sanguine of a large increase in the season's business."

The Brokaw Manufacturing Company.

William Brokaw of the Brokaw Manufacturing Company, makers of and dealers in shirts, collars, &c., said:

"The effect of the New York merchants' movement will be to lengthen the Autumn season by from two to five weeks among all dealers. The idea that the merchants now in town have come here early simply to enjoy the Summer amusements in and about the city is erroneous. Every visitor here with whom we have come in contact is talking business and doing business. We expect a decided rush in our lines within the next week. The fact that a merchant doing business in the Middle and Southern States can come here and select his goods at headquarters cheaper and to greater advantage than from traveling men has been intelligently presented to him, in many cases for the first time, and is having its effect."

Morse & Rogers, Shoes.

The recent influx of out-of-town buyers seems to have affected the shoe trade more favorably than any other branch of business. D. P. Morse of the firm of Morse & Rogers, wholesale shoe dealers, said yesterday: "I am surprised at the way buyers are coming in. Our season does not usually open until September, but already we are doing business on a scale that has not been equaled in August for years. Many new buyers have come simply to look over the ground, but by far the greater number are doing business and giving larger orders than usual.

"We sold a large bill this morning to a well-known merchant from a Central Ohio town. He had never done business in New York before. Within the past few days we have taken orders from merchants from Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, and one new customer has come from Salt Lake City. These men all bought heavily, but I believe that the greater number of strangers attracted to this market will come this year largely with a view to looking over the field.

"I expect all the efforts made by the merchants working in unison will have far-reaching and permanent results. Next season should really be the rush season. Several buyers have come in this season with whom we had done business for years, but who had never visited New York. They not only made larger purchases than usual, but were better satisfied, for no traveling man can carry a complete line of samples of goods such as we handle. The old customers who have visited the city for the first time this week also expressed themselves as having been greatly benefited by rubbing up against good business ideas, and every one of them will return here next year. We have received many letters from out-of-town merchants, congratulating the New York merchants upon having at last brought about a union of interests."

McKesson & Robbins.

John McKesson of McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists, said that although the drug season had hardly opened, the outlook for new buyers and heavy buyers was never better.

"A prominent Alabama druggist came into our place this morning," said he, "who had not dealt in New York for twenty years. He said his father had bought drugs in this city many years ago, but that he had adopted the policy of purchasing from traveling men and from the jobbing houses in the South. After purchasing a full line of druggist's sundries he claimed to have saved 5 per cent. besides his expenses for the trip. This advantage was gained simply from having a large stock to select from. He was enthusiastic, and will surely advertise the New York market in the South. I mention that case as a straw showing which way the wind is blowing. I can see decided evidences of prosperity ahead, and our merchants are at last doing something to hurry it along."

BANK LOANS SHOW PROSPERITY.

The character and volume of business now being done by the banks of New York, considered as the centre of the financial system of the country, show a marvelous revival of trade in every section. While hundreds of merchants of the South and West are in this city, buying here for the first time, their Fall and Winter stocks of goods, other business men in the South and West are borrowing money from the New York banks to handle the suddenly expanded volume of local trade throughout their sections and the enormous crops that have followed years of drought, dearth, or famine. Either of these circumstances would be sufficient to indicate a remarkable trade development, following a long period of depression and distrust. The two together reveal a complete restoration of all the conditions of prosperity.

The abundant crops in all parts of the country have made an unusual demand upon banking capital. Bankers in New York, knowing that this demand would be very heavy, have been for some time preparing to meet it as soon as it should come. They have hoarded their capital to as large an extent as possible; they instituted inquiries as to how great the demand would be, and most of them believed that they were fully prepared.

Big Crops Demand Big Capital.

Several events, however, that cannot be taken into account in such calculations, upset all estimates by increasing almost twofold the volume of money that will be needed by the farmers and factors throughout the country. Good crops in the United States would naturally increase the demand for money to handle them, though not in proportion to the volume of increase, because the larger the product the lower the prices obtained. But this year the abundant crops in this country come at a time when similar crops have failed in all other agricultural countries. The failure of the wheat crop in Argentina, Russia, Hungary, and elsewhere makes it necessary for the great crop in America to bring the prices of a famine year. This is true as to other crops, and the result is that a large volume of money must be provided for handling big crops at big prices.

"Panic loans," said George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, yesterday, "are the best barometers of trade. If crops are to be moved, money must be borrowed from the banks; if trade is to be expanded to meet better general conditions and consumers to supply customers, money must be borrowed from the banks, and the volume of these loans made by the banks is a sure indication of the point to which prosperity has risen or which people confidently expect it will reach.

"There is no doubt that there has been a tremendous expansion of trade throughout the country, which is due, I think, to a restoration of confidence and to abundant crops. The banks in every section are loaning a large volume of money, and the great bulk of this goes eventually from New York. Our magnificent crops, for which the famines in other countries have enabled our farmers to get famine prices here, demand a vast amount of capital. Most of this heavy demand must be met within the next sixty or ninety days. Within the next two or three months, therefore, there will be an unusual volume of loan money flowing to the South and West.

Unprecedented Loans by the Banks.

"Loans already made by the banks are unprecedented. The rapid expansion of business, falling in with the harvesting of the big crops, has more than doubled the usual demand for money. It is also to be remarked that this growth in trade is not sporadic or spasmodic, but is due to lasting causes, and the prospect is that business will continue rapid in its development, and that this will be permanent in its results.

"The banks of the South and West are calling for money daily. They are already finding it difficult to meet the local demand. This makes a constant drain of capital from New York. The demand is perfectly legitimate and will be met, because all indications point to a period of substantial prosperity in every section and among all classes. It is a good time to lend money.

"Money will circulate very rapidly this Fall. The demand for food products abroad and at home is very great, and the wheat crop will be quickly turned into cash, which will flow back into the channels of trade. This is true, I suppose, of most of the other crops. Were it not for this condition, which makes it possible for one dollar to do the work of two, it would hardly be within the power of the banks to meet the tremendous demand upon their resources."

All Signs Point to Prosperity.

Assistant Cashier Baldwin of the National Park Bank said that all the indications are for a season of unprecedented prosperity and commercial activity.

"A tremendous volume of money is being employed already. Much of this is the hoarded earnings of small tradesmen who have stinted and saved money through the long period of depression, and are now putting it to profitable use in the revival of business. This stock will soon be exhausted, and then follows the rush to borrow of the banks. Our loans are already showing a good increase. Last week we loaned about $1,000,000 more than in the corresponding week of last August. We do not consider this very much, however, and are expecting much heavier demands any day. The small tradesmen, and said that he looks for the best Autumn business that New York has known for years.

It was also said at the Importers and Traders' National Bank that loans have increased very greatly and that there is a strong demand from the South and West for capital with which to handle their immense crops.

PEOPLE IN SOUTHWEST STIRRING.

Mr. Granger Looks for Higher Prices for Railway Stocks in the Near Future.

Mr. J. T. Granger of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, at 1 Broadway, said yesterday: "The wave of prosperity seems to be sweeping over all that part of Texas which our road traverses. The size and value of the crops in the Southwest is ancient history, but their value to the railroads is only beginning to be appreciated. Earnings, both gross and net, are increasing. The showing of increase in passenger earnings is particularly good. All along the line from Fort Worth to Denver people are beginning to ride, and the trains seem to empty and fill at every station.

"For years past people there have had no incentive to travel. They had no business inducements to lead them from point to point, and no money to pay fares; so they simply sat still and waited. Now they are hustling, and every one seems to be able and desirous of going somewhere, evidently with some business in view.

"Coupled with good crops is the good demand and high prices for cattle of all kinds, so that the general outlook for the prosperity of the farmer, the producer of all wealth, is remarkably good. I look to see prices of all railroad securities very much higher in the near future."

NEW YORK MARKET THE BEST.

Well Stocked with Staple Goods and Prices Satisfactory to Dealers.

W. H. Stoddard of the Rochester Shoe Company, Rochester, Ind., who is one of the visiting buyers, said yesterday: "Heretofore it has been cheaper for me to go direct to Boston and there do business. The reduced rates are sufficient to enable me to patronize the New York markets, and with considerable profit. It is the selection available in New York that makes the New York market the best for my line. At this time of the year I buy the material for Fall goods and also samples of next Spring's line of goods. I am personally acquainted with a large number who have been prevented from coming to the New York market by reason of the high passenger rates. I have bought $20,000 worth of goods during the last few days in your city. Were it not for the Merchants' Association, this amount would have been spent in Boston. I do not find any material change in prices. I have bought anticipating an advance."

Mrs. J. M. E. Erdman, millinery, Los Angeles, Cal., said that she went to Chicago to buy her Fall stock; but, hearing of low rates to this city, came on here. "I am glad I have this opportunity of viewing the New York market. I will be able to do better here than in Chicago."

S. H. Wertheimer, clothing merchant of Middleport, Ohio, said: "I have bought my goods and return home this afternoon. I have found the New York market well stocked in assortments of staple goods, and the prices are satisfactory."

A great many others said that they had bought their Fall stocks at satisfactory prices.

GROWTH OF THE ASSOCIATION.

It Now Has the Names of Twenty Thousand Members on Its Rolls.

The growth of the Merchants' Association is becoming more noticeable daily. Last week it had a non-resident membership of 17,000. This week its rolls show 20,000 names. These are actual members and represent an equal number of firms, who have thus signified their purpose of trading hereafter with New York. This number is being increased at the rate of from 300 to 1,000 daily, and the association is extending its membership into every State, and even into every important locality in the country.

It is expected that all of these members will visit this city for the purpose of making purchases. In addition, it is expected that, as the low rates apply to their families as well as themselves, each member will bring one or two persons with him. This would mean the visit of about 60,000 persons, all of whom will buy something, and one-third of whom will buy heavily.

Additions to the Resident List.

The resident membership is also growing rapidly. It now numbers more than 750. Of the seventeen members who joined yesterday, four were important banking institutions. Following is a list of those who became resident members:

United States Rubber Company, manufacturing rubber goods, Chatham National Bank, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., bankers; Mechanics' National Bank, Garfield National Bank, Richard Deevey & Son, mason builders; Berg Brothers, notions; Charles Wolff & Co., ribbons; Alfred S. Campbell, art photographer; Revillon Frères, furs; Ph. Weinberg & Co., furs; Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co., tea importers; Henry Eggers & Co., wholesale grocers; William A. Miles, brewing; Alfred Benjamin & Co., clothing; William H. Gray, carriages and harness, and the General Electric Company.

For Lower Freight Rates.

The association is beginning to advocate strongly some concessions in freight rates by the railways. It argues that "if concessions in traffic rates are to be granted to anybody, they ought to be granted to the country merchants; because the country merchant is a permanent feature in the town in which he lives, and the railroad hauls his freight; and while each individual country merchant may not be a large shipper, yet the country merchants in the aggregate on any one line of road form an enormous total in the freight packages which are carried for them. Their business is not transitory, but stands year in and year out, and if that business can be increased, so much the better for the roads."

About seventy-five merchants who reached the city early in the week went home last night, and a number will return to-day. Most of those who visited the association headquarters before returning reported that they had bought good bills in this city, and were entirely satisfied with the results of their trip.

HARRISBURG SHOPS TO RESUME.

Lucknow Forge and Chesapeake Nail Works Will Start Up.

READING, Penn., Aug. 13.—The Lucknow Forge, at Harrisburg, which has been idle since 1893, will begin operations next week. This is one of the forges which manufacture bloom from scrap iron. It will give employment to a large number of men.

The Chesapeake Nail Works, at the same place, will resume to-morrow. The manufacturers of iron and steel in this neighborhood are much encouraged over the outlook. Every iron, hat, and cigar factory in Reading is busy.

New Foundry in Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A prosperity ripple which promises to become a good-sized wave has struck this village. John W. Sullivan, the marine engine builder, who has large factories in South Street, New York, has built a large foundry and docks here, at a cost of nearly $100,000. The first casts were made to-day. Many men will be employed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anderson, S. W., Owensboro, Kansas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Andrus, Scoield & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. F. Andrus, coffee and spices; Sturtevant.

Anisfeld, J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Anisfeld, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Adam, J., N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing, 55 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Mrs. E. J. Adelsperger, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. E. J. Adelsperger, 144 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. E. J. Adelsperger, Toledo, Ohio; Samuel Adelsperger, millinery, 145 Lexington Avenue.

John Anisfield & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Anisfield, cloaks, Hotel Albert.

John Anisfield & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Rothschild, cloaks, Stuart House.

Black, A., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; H. Streetman, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Burchart & Levy, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Burchart, dry goods; Union Square.

Bower & Shullhoff, Mattoon, Ill.; F. M. Shullhoff, dry goods; St. Cloud.

Z. M. Bergson, Marshall, Texas; Z. M. Bergson, dry goods, Occidental.

S. L. Boughton, Toledo, Ohio; F. H. Boughton, dry goods, Ashland.

Leon Brin, Brownwood, Texas; Leon Brin, general merchandise; Park Avenue.

Philip Brin, Terrell, Texas; P. Brin, general merchandise; Broadway Central.

S. J. Burt & Brothers, Ogden, Utah; Will L. Burt, dry goods; Murray Hill.

Burkhardt, A. E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Burkhardt, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Blum, Leo & H., Galveston, Texas; A. Cohn, flannels and blankets, 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Brinlin & Henderson, Troy, Ala.; A. Henderson, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Cole Brothers, Bryan, Texas; J. N. Cole, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Curlin, R. T., Union City, Tenn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Collier, J. C., Company, Barnesville, Ga.; J. C. Collier, dry goods; A. J. Stephens, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Commerce Dry Goods Company, Commerce, Texas; E. E. Maloney, dry goods, 10 Waverley Place.

Colorado Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Thomas Magner, cloaks and suits; Bartholdi.

Covington & Co., Shelbyville, Tenn.; C. A. Covington, dry goods and clothing.

Consumers' Gas Trust Company, Ind anapolis, Ind.; J. H. Orondorff, natural gas, Grand Union.

Consumers' Gas Trust Company, Ind anapolis, Ind.; F. K. Orondorff, natural gas; Grand Union.

Columbia T. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Haggerty, woolens; Broadway Central.

Carson & McCabe, Listonel, Ontario; J. E. Carson, general merchandise; 616 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Cullen, Miss S. C., & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; Miss S. C. Cullen, notions; Grand Hotel.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Campbell, domestics, linens, and blankets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cloud & Allison, Lancaster, S. C.; E. C. Allison, dry goods; Hotel Jefferson.

J. H. & B. P. Casler, Little Falls, N. Y.; J. H. Casler, dry goods; Continental.

John Callahan, Elmira, N. Y.; J. Callahan, gents' furnishings; Grand Hotel.

Downs, H. W., Boston, Mass.; H. W. Downs, dressmakers' supplies; Broadway Central Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; W. D. Downs, furnishing goods, hosiery, ladies' and infants' wear, 36 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dyer, J. T., Richmond, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dils, J. W., & Sons, Parkersburg, West Va.; J. W. Dils, dry goods; J. W. Hawley, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Elkorn, M., Macon, Ga., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ellison, J. B., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; H. Ellison, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Eckstein, W., Philadelphia, Penn.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. Kennedy, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Mrs. J. N. Erdman, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. N. Erdman, millinery.

John Eifert & Sons, Waverly, Iowa; Carl A. Eifert, dry goods, cloaks, &c., Grand Union.

John Eifert & Sons, Waverly, Iowa; J. H. Eifert, dry goods, cloaks, &c.; Grand Union.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. S. Shenehan, fancy goods and ribbons; Holland House.

Frankland, S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Frankland, notions and shoes; St. Cloud Hotel.

Falk & Cage, Boise, Idaho; Henry Falk, ladies' furs and millinery, Broadway Central.

Florida Hardware Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. B. Yerkes, hardware, Cosmopolitan.

Feder, Silberberg & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Max Silberberg, clothing; Marlborough.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Costello, dry goods; Marlborough.

J. Farrubacher & Son, Baton Rouge, La.; S. Farrubacher, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.

Solomon Frankland & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Frankland, dry goods.

Friedman, W. T., & Co., Springfield, Ohio; W. T. Friedman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; F. E. Jarvis, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Jefferson.

Gitts, J. J., & Co., Faribault, Minn.; J. J. Gitts, notions; Hotel Gerlach.

J. J. Grass, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. J. J. Grass, fancy goods; Jefferson.

J. J. Grass, Savannah, Ga.; J. J. Grass, fancy goods; Jefferson.

P. E. Girard & Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; P. E. Girard, dry goods, Broadway Central.

Hatch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery and fancy goods, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

M. L. Galhot & Brother, Louisville, Ky.; J. Joseph, dry goods; Vendome.

Hieber, J. C., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Hieber, dress goods and woolens, 214 Church Street; Continental Hotel.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. M. Hinman, upholstery goods, linens, and curtains; Westminster Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. H. Johnson, department store, Albert.

Harris Brothers, Tyler, Texas; Eugene Harris, drugs, &c., Marlborough Hotel.

Hamilton Clothing Company, Traverse City, Mich.; Frank Hamilton, clothing, hats, and caps; Broadway Central.

S. Heyman & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Heyman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

W. E. Huyer, Columbus, Ohio; W. E. Huyer.

Indiana Wholesale Grocers' Association, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. W. Comin, wholesale grocer, Imperial.

Charles Isaacs & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; Charles Isaacs, clothing and furs; Lafayette Hotel.

E. Jacobson, Chambersburg, Penn.; E. Jacobson, clothing, shoes, &c.; Broadway Central.

Sam Juells, Dennison, Texas; S. Juells, dry goods.

Joseph, A., & Co., Hempstead, Texas; A. Joseph, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kespohl, J. & Co., Quincy, Ill.; J. Kespohl, Jr., furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Kennedy, W. H., & Son, Williston, S. C.; A. M. Kennedy, shoes; Hotel Albert.

Kaufmann, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; K. Kaufmann, cloaks, furs, and laces; 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Lebbutillier, The, & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohii; H. Vickers, underwear; Hotel Albert.

Leycus & Switzer, Vicksburg, Miss.; Edgar Leycus, shoes and hats; 318 Broadway.

Leona Erdman, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. N. Erdman, millinery.

Linn & Scruggs, Decatur, Ill.; A. Murdock, dry goods; Metropole.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. B. Scott, house furnishing goods, 274 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Lambert, M. H., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; M. H. Lambert, hats and caps; Metropolitan Hotel.

P. Levine, Galveston, Texas; P. Levine, dry goods; 376 Broadway.

H. Levy & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Levy, commission; Metropole.

Joseph Lazarus & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss A. C. Bruns, millinery, 364 First Street, Brooklyn.

J. J. Littlejohn & Co., Jonesville, S. C.; J. J. Littlejohn, general store; Union Square.

S. Levy & Co., Eufaula, Ala.; David Lewy, dry goods; 158 East Fifty-sixth Street.

McKelvey, Y. W., Youngstown, Ohio; W. E. Warner, boots and shoes, 395 Broadway.

Mass & Kempner, Baltimore, Md.; D. Kemper, notions, ribbons, and laces; Stuart House.

Martin, E. I., Quincy, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Martin.

Mears, G. A., & Sons, Asheville, N. C.; G. A. Mears, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Marcus, Berger & Co., Jonesborough, Ark.; M. Berger, general merchandise, Globe Hotel, Rockaway Beach.

Marks Miller, Morgan, Texas; M. Miller, dry goods; Broadway Central.

Monash Pair Company, Denver, Col.; J. B. Hiller, department store, 44 East Tenth Street.

McFall's Sons, York, Penn.; W. G. McFall, hatters; Broadway Central.

McClure Ten Cent Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. H. McClure, 5, 10, and 25 cent goods.

P. N. Mittenthal, Vernon, Texas; P. N. Mittenthal, dry goods; 327 East Eighty-ninth Street.

W. B. Martin Jawes Company, Terrell, Texas; B. E. Overall, dry goods and clothing, 10 Waverley Place.

Howard Moody, Moorhead, Minn.; H. Moody, dry goods, Albert.

A. L. Moody, Fargo, N. D.; A. L. Moody, dry goods, Albert.

E. I. Martin, Quincy, Ill.; E. I. Martin, dry goods; 23 West Ninth Street.

Mann, D., Albany, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Mehrtens & Vonhadeln, Charleston, S. C.; W. R. Mehrtens, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Meyer & Feigenbaum, Columbus, Ind.; O. Feigenbaum, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Navin Brothers, Boston, Mass.; M. H. Navin, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

M. O. Neill & Co., Akron, Ohio; Lizzie Hallinan, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Peltz, J. E., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; J. E. Peltz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Parisian Cloak and Suit Company, Lancaster, Penn.; Charles S. Mayer, cloaks and suits; Metropole.

Phillips & Hase, Ottumwa, Iowa; J. A. Phillips, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pincus Brothers, Morris, Penn.; Alexander Pincus, department store; 156 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Parrot-Maloney Company, Wolfe City, Texas; W. P. Maloney, dry goods, 10 Waverley Place.

Paris Millinery Company, Salt Lake, Utah; L. Simon, millinery, 108 East Ninety-sixth Street.

Rochester Shoe Company, Rochester, Ind.; W. H. Stoddard, shoe manufacturing.

Rosenthal Brothers, East Las Vegas, Minn.; Charles Rosenthal, dry goods, Broadway Central.

Joseph Rosenfield, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. Rosenfield, dry goods and clothing; 54 West Twenty-fifth Street.

G. Rouse & Co., Riverside, Cal.; G. Rouse, dry goods and shoes; Stuart.

Abe Rubel & Co., Abendeen, Miss.; Abe Rubel, Jr., dry goods, clothing, &c.; Union Square.

J. Rubel & Co., Oklahoma, Miss.; J. Rubel, dry goods and shoes; Union Square.

Scott Brothers, Gallatin, Mo.; C. S. Scott, notions; New York Hotel.

Sandberger Brothers, Texarkana, Texas; ——Sandberger, general merchandise, 45 Catharine Street.

Smith & Safford, Spring Valley; W. P. Smith, boots and shoes.

Scott & Co., Coffee Bay, Mo.; J. R. Cole, general merchandise; New York Hotel.

Scott Brothers, Gallatin, Mo.; C. S. Scott, general merchandise; New York Hotel.

Shep, Pearsline, St. Matthews, S. C.; S. Pearlstine, general merchandise; 749 Broadway.

Samler, L., Lebanon, Penn.; millinery; Union Square Hotel.

L. A. Shakeman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Arthur L. Shakevan, clothiers, Hoffman House.

George W. Smith, Jefferson, Iowa; G. W. Smith, dry goods and millinery, Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.

H. Schaefer & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Henry Schaefer, crockery and glassware; Holland.

J. Stiefel's Sons, Angola, Ind.; L. C. Stiefel, dry goods and clothing; Albert.

B. & Schultz, St. Paul, Minn.; B. A. Schultz, millinery; Belvidere.

R. Scheuer & Brothers, Eufaula, Ala.; B. Scheuer, dry goods.

Robert C. Shoffer, Franklin, Ind.; R. C. Shoffure, dry goods.

A. W. Sanborn, Coaticook, P. Q.; A. W. Sanborn, druggist, 307 Canal.

Smith, R. F., Macon, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. E. Ambrose, cloaks and suits; F. Gleason, notions and fancy goods; Miss N. Scharfe, millinery; 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Silbesstein & Bondy, Duluth, Minn.; B. Silberstein, carpets, 10 Waverley Place; Bondy, furnishing goods; 133 Wooster Street; Hotel Imperial.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sinnington & Bell, Farmersville, Texas.; T. F. Sinnington, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shenk, S. F., Delphos, Ohio, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Thompson Brothers, Dallas, Texas; T. W. Thompson, dry goods and carpets; Colonnade.

Charles Traukla Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Traukla, dry goods, Murray Hill.

Ullman Brothers, Anniston, Ala.; L. Ullman, clothing; Vendome.

Ullman Brothers, Talladega, Ala.; A. Ullman, clothing; Vendome.

Valley Dry Goods Company, Vicksburg, Miss.; Julius Homer, dry goods commission; 513 Broadway.

Charles Veith & Son, Meadville, Penn.; C. Veith, clothier; Jefferson.

Walker, The, Stetson Sawyer Company, Boston, Mass.; F. Pierce, white goods and laces; Hotel Manhattan.

Walker, H., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Walker, house furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Woods, J. W

RAN DOWN AN AMBULANCE

Third Avenue Cable Car Crashed into the Vehicle at Full Speed.

TWO SURGEONS BADLY HURT

Gripman Is Reported to Have Been Looking Backward at the Passengers When He Started the Car —Driver Narrowly Escaped.

A south-bound cable car crashed into and overturned a Harlem Hospital ambulance at 6 o'clock last night on Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets. Dr. Armstrong, who was in charge of the ambulance; his assistant, Dr. C. P. Bulson, who is connected with the hospital corps, but lives at 242 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and the driver, Peter Stander, were hurled from the ambulance and badly injured. Dr. Bulson was picked up unconscious, and he did not regain his senses until almost back at the hospital in another ambulance which was called.

The doctors were responding to a "hurry" call sent from 694 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, where Margaret Miller, four years old, had fallen from the second floor to the pavement and sustained a compound fracture of the skull. The city ordinances give the right of way over all vehicles except those of the Fire Department to ambulances.

After leaving the hospital the ambulance ran along One Hundred and Twentieth Street to Third Avenue, and crossed to the west side of that thoroughfare. Half way between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets a blockade of trucks was encountered, and Stander concluded to cross the tracks and take the east side of the street.

Standing at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was a cable car. It was taking on passengers. The gripman, Michael Hawley, twenty-five years old, of 171 East Seventy-seventh Street, instead of looking ahead, it is alleged, was watching the passengers. Several bystanders say Hawley was still looking backward when he pulled the lever and started his car.

Dr. Armstrong was seated on the left side of the ambulance, on the seat arranged for the surgeons. To his right was Dr. Bulson.

The driver of the ambulance saw the cable car coming, and loudly rang the gong, and several pedestrians stopped, attracted by the clamor of the bell. The gripman was still looking in the other direction, and heard nothing, and it was not until within ten feet of the ambulance that he made desperate efforts to stop his car, but it was too late. It crashed into the ambulance between the front and rear wheels, and hurled it against an elevated railroad pillar. Dr. Bulson was hurled through the opening on the left of the ambulance, across the east track, and against a pillar. He struck with terrible force, and lay unconscious, literally wrapped about the pillar. Dr. Armstrong was thrown through the opening on his side of the ambulance, and struck on his hip. The bedding and medicines and other equipment of the ambulance were piled on top of him.

The ambulance hit a pillar and rebounded. The horse plunged and in its frantic efforts to get away turned the ambulance over on one side. Stander was thrown from his seat, struck the pavement at full length, but he pluckily clung to the reins, and with the aid of several citizens, managed to quiet the horse. The injured surgeons were lifted into the relief ambulance and taken to the hospital.

Dr. Bulson's injuries are very serious. He has a bad contusion of the left arm and side, an abrasion of the right hand, and it is feared he has internal injuries. Dr. Armstrong suffers great pain, from what the doctors fear is a dislocated hip.

After safely depositing the injured surgeons in the care of their brother physicians, Dr. Taylor started to 694 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and got the injured child, for whom the first ambulance started. Its condition is critical.

Among the witnesses of the collision, and loud in their denunciation of the gripman, were Edward Harold, a fireman at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; John Grady of 184 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and J. J. O'Brien of Sedgwick Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. They all declare that it was caused by the stupidity of Gripman Hawley. The latter was arrested and taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

Three weeks ago, Dr. Armstrong, while responding to a call, was thrown from his seat in an ambulance through the carelessness of a gripman. The day before yesterday, Dr. Clark of the Harlem Hospital and his driver were the victims of a similar affair. The ambulance was struck by a cable car at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and they were thrown from their seats to the pavement. In that accident the driver was dragged almost a block.

AUGUST DRUMM'S BODY FOUND.

Both Boys Who Went Fishing Monday Were Drowned.

The body of the boy found floating in the Hudson River yesterday morning off Mount St. Vincent was identified as that of fourteen-year-old August Drumm, who was drowned Monday with his brother, Robert, eleven years old, while fishing off the foot of West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Robert's body was found Thursday off the foot of West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Both bodies will be buried this afternoon from 1,728 Amsterdam Avenue, the home of the boys' mother, Mrs. Anton Wellner.

The boys were constant companions, and they will be buried in the same grave. On Monday last Mrs. Wellner left the house in charge of her daughter and went to visit relatives in Brooklyn. During her absence the boys went fishing. It is believed that while fishing one of them fell overboard and the other jumped after him and both were drowned.

Stock Exchange Seat in Dispute.

The ownership of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange is to be the subject of a referee's investigation. James Grant, who was an old member of the Exchange, died in 1895. His brother, Frederick Grant, who is the administrator, had the seat transferred to his son Charles, with the permission of the Exchange authorities. The next of kin of Mr. Grant say the seat was part of his assets, and should have been charged in the administrator's account. The defense is that the seat belonged to a firm of which James Grant and Frederick Grant were members. Surrogate Arnold yesterday directed Edward C. O'Brien to take testimony in the case.

Veterans Making Ready for Buffalo.

J. A. Goulden, who has been appointed Commander of the First Brigade of the Grand Army of the Republic in the forthcoming encampment at Buffalo, on Aug. 25, has issued his first general order. The headquarters of the brigade will be at the New Tift House, Buffalo and commanders of the various posts are expected to report there in a number of members who will come to the encampment. The First Brigade includes all the posts in this city.

Took His Life at Ridgewood.

George Fisher, Jr., committed suicide just outside of Jacob Benner's Park, at Ridgewood Park, L. I., early yesterday morning by shooting. He was a son of George Fisher of 70 Broome Street, this city. The young man, who had been married recently, had disagreed with his wife, and told his mother that he would kill himself. It is supposed that he went directly to the park and took his life.

Holmes Agnew's Sanity in Doubt.

Holmes Agnew, once a well-known figure in the "Tenderloin," was again in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of begging on the street. Magistrate Deuel discharged him on the charge, but later, at the complaint of his mother, Mrs. Parmelee, of 25 East Twenty-first Street, committed him for examination as to his sanity.

William Ivison's Will Proved.

By the will of William Ivison, which was admitted to probate yesterday, the dead publisher's estate, amounting to $1,000,000, goes to his nephew, David B. Ivison, less one bequest of $10,000 in cash and the interest of $60,000, which goes to his confidential clerk, Miss Nellie Sherman.

TREASURY STATEMENTS.

Figures Bearing on the Operation of the New Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A Treasury statement shows that the value of foreign merchandise imported into the United States and subsequently exported, during the last fiscal year, amounted to $18,985,933, as compared with $19,406,451 for the next preceding year.

A statement prepared at the Bureau of Statistics shows that the value of goods imported into Canada, and again exported into the United States, during the past year, subject to the 10 per cent. discriminating duty under the recent opinion of the Attorney General, was $1,900,740. In 1894 (the latest figures at present obtainable) the value of foreign goods coming into the United States through Canada, under Consular seal, was about $6,000,000. The question of the assessment of the 10 per cent. discriminating duty on this class of goods is now under consideration.

Chinese Germ Story Doubted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Surgeon General Weyman has telegraphed the Pennsylvania Board of Health for particulars regarding the deaths of cattle and persons reported to have resulted from anthrax germs brought in hides from China to a tannery at Dubois, Penn. Surgeon General Weyman says that a similar case was reported two years ago from Bosbury, Penn., but upon investigation it was discovered that the deaths of men and animals resulted from fly bites. The flies fed upon the decaying flesh on the hides and communicated the poison to the men and beasts. The Surgeon General thinks it probable that the deaths at Dubois may have been due to similar causes.

Rochester Naval Militia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Lieut. Murdock of the War College, who made the inspection of the Second Division of the New York Naval Militia at Rochester, has made his report to Acting Secretary Roosevelt. The reconnoissance was made by the militia in boats on Lake Ontario July 20 last, and the Lieutenant regards the results as important and satisfactory in many respects. Particular stress is laid upon the advantages this organization possesses over others in the finely equipped boat house provided for it by the State of New York at a cost of $10,000.

To Protect Treasury Vaults.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—United States Treasurer Roberts is about to install in the Treasury vaults an electric protective system, by which any tampering with the doors of the vaults or their contents can be instantly detected and recorded by an instrument on the desk of the Captain of the watch force. The system may be extended to the rooms of the Register of the Treasury and to those of the Controller of the Currency.

Japanese Mission to Peru.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Government of Japan has decided to establish a legation in Peru and has already appointed Mr. Ioshi-Bumi Murata as Minister Resident. He is also accredited to Mexico. This is the first mission from Japan to Peru.

MEXICO AND ARIZONA FLOODS.

Telegraph Lines Down and Railroad Tracks Washed Out.

NOGALES, Arizona, Aug. 13.—Southern Arizona and Northern Mexico have been visited by a terrible rainstorm. All the telegraph lines and railroad track between Nogales and Guayamas are down, and the greater part of the Sonora Railroad is washed out. A train started to leave Guayamas this morning, but it was detained by the Mexican Government.

There were cloudbursts above this city which filled the stream that flows through the place and flooded the greater part of Nogales. The three bridges were washed away, as well as several houses, and a number of Mexican families are homeless. The residence of Arlio Remirez, the Mayor, was destroyed.

STOWAWAY KILLED BY CRUELTY

Boy Reaches Quebec in a Dying Condition on an English Ship.

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—Gilbert Greenell, a lad sixteen years of age, died in the hospital here, a victim of the cruelty of the mate of the English ship Mary L. Burrell. He was a street waif of Liverpool, and stowed himself away on the Burrell before she sailed. When found, he was forced to work his passage over.

The Captain, T. V. Rice, says he heard of no trouble until the ship was anchored off Father Point, when he found that the boy had been terribly beaten with a rope's end, and that one of his legs was broken. He had him removed to a hospital in this city by train, where he died yesterday.

The authorities attempted to obtain an ante-mortem statement, but the lad was so far gone in the hysteria of lockjaw that he could not make a connected statement. The mate will be arrested on a charge of homicide.

GETTING TOBACCO FROM CUBA.

Spain Said to be Giving Proper Attention to Applications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—So far as is known at the State Department, there has been no general order issued by the Spanish Government for the release of all of the tobacco held in Cuba for export to the United States under the prohibitory rule of Capt. Gen. Weyler, issued last year.

Each case is being treated on its merits, and the only general order issued relates to the evidence that must be produced by the American owner of the tobacco, such as proof that the contracts for delivery of the tobacco were actually made prior to the issue of the prohibitory rule, dates of the various steps in the transaction, and explanations of the reasons why the tobacco had not been shipped before.

In some cases there has been considerable delay in securing the release of the tobacco owing to the fact that this evidence has been sent to Madrid instead of to Havana, but generally, it is said, the Spanish Government is treating the applications with proper attention.

HIDALGO NOT AN AMERICAN.

Mr. Barroeta of New York Asked This Country to Protect Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Consul General Lee has made a careful examination into the complaint made by Santiago Barroeta of New York, to the effect that the Spanish had confined his brother-in-law, Raymond Hidalgo, in Cabanas Fortress, notwithstanding he was an American citizen and so registered at Havana and Cienfuegos.

The Consul General reports that Hidalgo is a Spanish subject that he was confined in Cabanas, but since has been sent to the penal settlement on the Isle of Pines.

Michigan Incendiaries Jailed.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Aug. 13.—Fire this morning burned four buildings, and John Ramota and family narrowly escaped with their lives. Henry Lensol, who recently opened a small candy store in one of the buildings, was suspected of starting the fire and a crowd attempted to lynch him. The firemen turned the hose on them and they desisted. Lensol was taken to jail. It is said he has made a full confession that he was hired by Charles Ross, who owned the buildings, to set them on fire in order to secure the insurance money. Ross has also been arrested

Chicago School Building Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Union workmen to the number of 2,500 initiated a strike on the public school buildings of this city to-day. By to-morrow noon work on thirty-five buildings will be at a standstill. The strike, which is inaugurated by the Building Trades Council, is the outcome of the refusal of the Board of Education to place a clause in all contracts for school building work binding the contractor to employ none but union men.

Two Widows of a Californian.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Two women, each claiming to be his widow, are struggling for the estate and name of Daniel G. Waldron, a veteran California journalist, who died at Yreka on May 8. One of the women, Mary Parkhard Waldron, has been recognized as the widow by the Superior Court. Now another woman, who claims to be the lawful widow of Mr. Waldron, has appeared in the person of Mrs. Sarah A. Waldron, who resides at Portsmouth, N. H.

FAVOR HIGH FREIGHT RATES

Residents of Huntington Object to a Reduction of Railway Charges.

UNIQUE IN THEIR POSITION

No Free Delivery by the Long Island Railroad Company for Them, and George Mantling May Do the Carting as Before.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 13.—Residents of this place are protesting against a reduction in the cost of shipping goods to this place by freight. This state of affairs is probably not equaled anywhere else in this country.

Huntington is almost two miles from the railroad station which bears its name. In the past all freight coming by train has been deposited at the station and the merchants and others had to pay the cost of hauling it to the stores or houses in the village.

The new management of the Long Island Railroad, in making bids for more business, conceived the idea of having the freight delivered in the village. This was accomplished by the railroad paying carters to haul the goods from the railroad depot at its expense. This, of course, equaled a big reduction in cost.

The people used to have to haul the freight to their places, and now it is delivered at their doors without cost. It is against this that the people are protesting.

The merchants are largely interested in the steamboat Huntington, which plies between New York and Huntington, and they look upon the action of the Long Island Railroad as being aimed at the boat. The men who own boat stock have been paying the boat company large sums of money every year for freight hauling and getting a good portion of it back in shape of dividends from their boat stock. So bitter has the feeling become that when one of the grocers availed himself of the new order of things he was given a hint by his neighbors that he must stick to the boat if they were to continue to trade with him. George Mantling, who has been doing the freight carting for years, has been notified by the storekeepers to continue his work and the free delivery has been refused.

Traffic Manager Smith of the railroad says the reduction is not aimed at the Huntington at all, and that places on the island which have no water connection than the railroad and which lie a distance away from the railroad depot have been given the same facilities. Northport and Point Jefferson, he said, had been given the free delivery, and other towns would follow as rapidly as possible.

The new system, he added, is not an innovation, as many railroads have been doing similar business for years, and so far as the Long Island Railroad originating the plan, it is far from the facts, as it simply borrowed it from other roads.

MUST NOT USE THE PRESS.

Employes of the Department of Charities Prohibited from Sending Communications to Newspapers.

The Randall's Island controversy has resulted in a new order being issued for every person employed by the Department of Charities. Gen. O'Beirne refused to give his consent, but the resolution was passed Wednesday by a majority of the board, President Croft and Commissioner Faure voting for it. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Faure, and is to the effect that the board disapproves of and prohibits employes of the department sending signed communications to the press or giving out interviews for publication commenting on the management of their respective institutions or the conduct of heads of other departments, and assigning the reason that "information on department matters needed for publication, except in emergencies, such as accidents, fires, &c., is obtainable at the central office."

President Croft was seen last night at the Central Republican Club, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, and said there was no intention to prohibit the employes of the department from giving out legitimate news. The object was to prevent the starting and maintaining of useless controversies between employes of the department.

"The occasion of the resolution," he said, "was that a week or so ago Mrs. Dunphy, head of the asylums and schools on Randall's Island, wrote a letter to a morning paper, replying to something she thought Dr. Kirschner of the Medical Department had said or written, reflecting upon her management of the institutions on the island. Such controversies do more harm than good, and the board disapproves of them.

"What will be done if the employes disregard the order? I don't know. The board does not expect its orders to be disregarded. There is no intention to prevent the communication of proper and necessary facts to reporters."

Gen. O'Beirne said he had opposed the resolution, believing that in this country of free speech and a free press it is necessary to allow a man, be he an employe of a city department or not, the privilege of going to the press if aggrieved. The resolution was arbitrary, he thought, and very nearly tyrannical. Looking at the subject from the standpoint of a subordinate, he suggested that if an official is criticised for something of which he is altogether innocent this resolution prevents him from setting himself right before the public. That, he contended, was not right.

Gen. O'Beirne mentioned the same controversy as the inciting cause of the resolution, and said Mr. Faure was the author of it. Three defalcations in the department, recently made public, have also, it is said, annoyed the Commissioners. Both Commissioners denied a rumor connecting Assemblyman Harvey Andrews's name with the affair.

SENATOR TELLER AT HOME.

Opposed to a Combination of Silver and Gold Republicans.

DENVER, Aug. 13.—Senator Teller arrived here to-day and intends to remain in Colorado until Fall. In an interview he expressed himself as strongly opposed to a combination of the Silver Republicans with the McKinley Republicans in this State this Fall.

Of the money question, he said: "It is the purpose, undoubtedly, of this Administration to retire the greenbacks and Treasury notes and perfect a system by which the National banks will be authorized to issue all paper money. Their next move will be to retire silver, and then bank notes will not be legal tender. What will be the result? The Administration will have succeeded in making gold the only money by which debts can be paid. All debts will have to be paid in the yellow metal."

NEW LOMBARD DIRECTORS.

Stockholders of the Liquidation Company Hold an Election in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—The stockholders of the Lombard Liquidation Company, the successor to the Lombard Investment Company, has elected the following Directors:

James Stillman, New York, President National City Bank; W. Crapo, New Bedford; Frank A. Hipple, Philadelphia, President Real Estate Trust Company; Irving Wood, Boston, formerly Eastern agent of the Lombard Investment Company; Henry O. Kent, Lancaster, N. H.; G. L. Streeter, cashier First National Bank, Salem, Mass.; Moses M. Gifford, Provincetown, Mass.; Henry C. Flower, attorney, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Seymour Scott, stock broker, London, England.

Mr. Crapo was elected President of the company; H. C. Flower Vice President, and Irving Wood Secretary.

The capital of the Lombard Liquidation Company is $500,000, of which $400,000 is non-cumulative preferred stock, and $100,000 common stock. The capital of the old Lombard Investment Company was $4,000,000.

There will be nearly 7,000 stockholders in the new company, and of these 3,000 are in Massachusetts.

Of $12,894,023, judgment claims against the old Lombard Company, over $4,000,000 were in Massachusetts, and nearly $6,000,000 in New England, $2,000,000 were in Pennsylvania.

Among the many novel combinations of Silver with other materials introduced by the Gorham Co., Silversmiths, are Love Cups, Tankards and Pitchers with Buck Horn handles, the horn being left in the natural condition.

They are desirable as prize cups.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

WAGES AT PERIL OF LIFE.

Why the Men Who Worked in East River Bridge Caissons Struck.

The compressed air workers who struck at the caissons of the new East River Bridge were still out yesterday, and held a meeting at Delancey and Mangin Streets. A committee was sent to Contractor Flynn to ask him again whether he would pay the wages they demanded, but he refused.

The men say that their work is very trying to the system, and dangerous to life; and so they got up a sliding scale of wages and hours of labor in proportion to the depth at which they have to work under high atmospheric pressure. The greater the depth the greater is the air pressure, and the less length of time they are able to work. For working at a depth of 55 feet, eight hours, their schedule calls for $2.50; from 55 to 60 feet, $2.75 for seven hours; from 60 to 70 feet, $3 for four hours; from 70 to 80 feet, $3 for three hours, and from 80 to 100 feet, $1 per hour, with shifts of forty minutes, the work not to exceed three hours in any one day.

Before entering the caisson to work the men have to remain for five to ten minutes in the locks where the pressure is not as great as in the caissons, so as to enable sufficient air to get into the system to counterbalance the pressure from without. This the men say is done by closing the nostrils and trying to blow through them, at the same time going through the process of swallowing air.

Even when an equilibrium of atmospheric pressure is obtained, the sensation in the caissons is extremely disagreeable, and sounds that would hardly be noticed above ground are painfully increased on account of the atmospheric density. A blast of dynamite creates as terrible a roar as a park of artillery, and renders the men almost deaf for an hour afterward.

On leaving the caissons, the men say that the return to the normal atmospheric equilibrium is still more painful, being attended with acute rheumatic twinges along the spine and all the muscles, and occasionally a man will drop in a dead faint. Continuous work in caissons, the men further say, brings on partial paralysis, which is known as the caisson disease.

In addition to all this, the men say, there is always danger of accident, which may cause the death of one or even of all those who may be at work in a caisson. In the building of a bridge in Louisville the blow pipe of the caisson broke below water. This released the imprisoned air inside, and the water rushed in and drowned fourteen men. In Kansas City the blow pipe of a caisson exploded below the surface of the water, and the men barely escaped with their lives. In Sioux City a similar accident happened. The men also escaped, but two became entirely paralyzed, and two others got the caisson disease, because they did not have time to regain the normal atmospheric conditions gradually.

The work on the New York pier of the bridge has reached a depth of thirty feet below low tide, and for this the men wanted $2.50 for eight hours' work. They were paid that for the first ten days, and then they were told that they would get only $2.25. So they struck. They feel confident that they will win, because they do not believe that capable men, who can stand the high pressure, can be found to take their places.

At the office of Contractor Flynn it was said that the work in the caissons was going on with other hands.

SUICIDE TO ESCAPE A SURGEON.

William Schriffer Shoots Himself in a Newark Boarding House.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—William Schriffer shot himself in the left breast this afternoon and died an hour after being admitted to the City Hospital.

Schriffer was employed as a bartender by Harry Coleman at the corner of Broad and Orange Streets. He had been suffering for a long time from throat trouble, and was told by his physician he would have to undergo an operation. This afternoon was the time fixed for the operation.

He went to his boarding house at 44 Broad Street at noon and ate a light dinner. Before going to his room Schriffer talked of suicide to Mrs. Sinclair, the landlady, but she thought no more of the remarks until she was startled by the report of a pistol. Rushing to Schriffer's room she found him lying on a bed with blood gushing from a wound just above the heart. Word of his death was sent to his sister, Mrs. James Oates, who lives in New York. Schriffer was twenty-four years old.

New Yorker Drowned in the Delaware

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 13.—Frederick C. Zitz, about twenty years old, of New York, was drowned in the river at Delaware Water Gap this morning. While out rowing his boat was caught in the rapids and capsized. He swam ashore, and then went back into the stream to recover his boat and was drowned. The body has not been recovered. Zitz arrived at the Gap yesterday on a wheeling tour, and had intended to return to New York to-night. He was in business at 1,272 Broadway, and resided at 146 East Forty-ninth Street.

Assessments in Whitestone.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 13.—Some of the more important assessments for personal taxes are: C. H. Sneff, $10,000; Dr. Harrison, $1,000; F. A. Schermerhorn, $10,000; J. J. Merritt, $5,000; Carrie F. Merritt, $1,000; Joseph H. Titus, $3,000; William E. Stoddart, $2,000; C. B. Williams, $2,000; Patrick J. Mara, $5,000; Catharine Harriott, $3,000; Sidell Tighman, $2,000; L. F. Frommer, $1,000.

The assessed valuation of Whitestone last year was $1,000,000, and this year it reaches the two-million mark.

Brooklyn Woman Run Down.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 13.—Mrs. L. G. Wilshire of 554 Macon Street, Brooklyn, was seriously injured here to-day by an unknown wheelman, who was riding fast. Mrs. Wilshire was taken to Done's cottage, where she is spending the Summer. She is suffering from shock and bruises. The wheelman escaped.

Quakertown and Eastern Opened.

READING, Penn., Aug. 13.—The first train over the new Quakertown and Eastern Railroad was run to-day as far as Richlandtown. The road will be extended to Easton, Penn., which will greatly shorten the distance from many points in Lehigh County to New York over the Reading Road

Minister Called to Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 13.—The Rev. Dr. Irwin P. McCurdy of Philadelphia has been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of this place. Dr. McCurdy preached the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of the high school here recently.

Vain Rescue at Sea Isle City.

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., Aug. 13.—Miss Rachel Lowenburg of New York got beyond her depth while bathing this morning. Dr. Paul Kaplan, a New York physician, swam to the woman's rescue and she was brought ashore, but died from the shock shortly afterward.

Murderer Willis Dead.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Herbert A. Willis, the Taunton murderer who was shot in an attempt to escape from the State prison last Tuesday, died in the hospital at that institution this afternoon.

For General Debility

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. R. D. FAIREX, New Orleans, La., says: "I have almost universally seen good effects produced by it in diseases of the male organs of generation, general debility, and pulmonary diseases."

DEPUTIES CHECK MINERS

First Bloodshed During the Coal Strike in an Encounter Near Plum Creek.

ONLY ONE DRUMMER WOUNDED

An Encounter on the Highway in Which the Strikers Were Overawed and Driven Back by the Officers of the Law.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—The first bloodshed during the coal miners' strike resulted from an encounter between Deputy Sheriffs and strikers, about 5 o'clock this morning, near Plum Creek tipple.

One thousand strikers in the camp at Plum Creek left the camp at 3 o'clock and divided into two squads at Center, one body of the marchers going to Center Schoolhouse and the other to the miners' houses. The Center squad was headed by the McDonald Drum Corps. Sheriff Lowry reached Center about 5 A. M. and was met by a number of Deputies. The marchers were stopped and the Sheriff read the injunction order issued yesterday by the County Court. He then ordered the strikers to return to their camp.

The men paid no attention to the order for a time, and the drum corps attempted to lead the marchers past the Sheriff and his Deputies. The Deputies closed up and moved forward, headed by the Sheriff, and the opposing forces came together. No blows were struck and no weapons drawn, but there was a lively scuffle, during which a horn in the hands of one of the band was pushed into Drummer Joseph Mott's face and he was badly cut over the right eye. Blood flowed in a stream from the gash and the sight of the blood checked the pushing men.

The Sheriff again read the injunction and ordered the crowd to disperse and appear in court next Monday to make answer to the bill filed yesterday with the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. The men again refused and tried to force their way past the Sheriff and his Deputies. The deputies again closed up and moved forward. More pushing and shoving followed. The Deputies pushed ahead, crowding and pushing the strikers back, until both bodies were closely packed and it looked for a time as if serious trouble would follow.

Sheriff Lowry again ordered the strikers to disperse and threatened them with arrest if they did not instantly obey. After some hesitation, the strikers turned and marched back to their camp, closely followed by the Sheriff and his Deputies.

During the morning about forty women appeared on the road leading to Plum Creek. The party was headed by the strikers' queen, Emma Haas, wearing a wreath of daisies and carrying a flag. The Deputies lined up again and ordered the crowd to disperse. The Deputies received many taunts and jeers, but the marching women were finally persuaded to return to their homes.

The strikers in camp at Turtle Creek obeyed the injunction by not marching on Oak Hill mines. Instead they proceeded to the Springfield mine of Dempster, Boyd & Co., and succeeded in inducing the men to attend a meeting this afternoon.

As soon as the report of the trouble at Plum Creek reached the miners' headquarters this morning, President Dolan left this city to investigate the matter. Dolan said he was still determined to maintain the camps, but would counsel the men to keep the peace.

After the miners returned to camp, the officers conferred with their attorney, who advised them to quit marching until the Court had heard the argument next Monday on the bill in equity brought by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, as it might injure their case if they were brought up for contempt before the court. President Dolan then issued a notice that no marches would be made on any of the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company until further orders, although marches may be made against other places. In place of the marching, Mass meetings will be held and speeches made as a means of keeping the miners of the company from going to work.

There were no signs of trouble to-night. The strikers remained within their camp, and while the deputies were on guard they had little to do. Sheriff Lowry swore in twenty additional deputies to-night, and dispatched them to Plum Creek. The Sheriff does not think there will be any trouble at any of the mines of the New York and Cleveland Company. So long as the men simply camp there, without marching to the mines and interfering with the men going to and from work, they will not be disturbed.

March to Decatur (Ill) Stopped.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 13.—About a hundred men, the advance guard of the body of marching miners from the West, were met this afternoon by Sheriff Nicholson and Marshal Mason three miles west of this city and ordered not to come further. They went into camp. Two hundred men from Pana and places to the south are encamped two miles southwest of here. All are orderly and quiet. The miners here are still working.

MODERN WOODMEN FIGHT.

Bloody Battle at Fulton (Ill.) Over Removal of Headquarters to Rock Island.

FULTON, Ill., Aug. 13.—When the Modern Woodmen faction of Rock Island heard to-day that the injunction against the removal of the headquarters of the order to that place had been dissolved 800 of them got on a special train and started for this place to forcibly remove the papers of the office. The Fulton faction learned of their coming and sent word to the neighboring towns. In response, hundreds of men came in by train, by wagon, and on foot, and when the Rock Island train came in the fight began immediately. Guns and clubs were freely used and the fighting spread all over town.

The invaders got into headquarters and took the effects of the officers, when the battle raged more fiercely than ever. City Marshal William Bennett had his head laid open and is thought to be dying. Five others were shot, stabbed, and clubbed and are in a dangerous condition. They are Chris Miller, P. J. Casey, Edward Bare, James L. Careyer, and W. H. Flanagan. Attorney Johnson of the Modern Woodmen was arrested early in the fight, and thirty-four others are in jail. The Fulton men went to Morrison this evening and got another injunction.

A bitter war has been waged over the removal of the head office of the Modern Woodmen for the past four years, but this is the first bloodshed.

ALLEN—FAIRBANKS.

Indiana Senator's Daughter Married Against His Wishes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—Miss Adelaide, the daughter of Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, was married to Dr. Horace R. Allen, Jr., at the home of a mutual friend to-day. The Rev. Frank O. Ballard of the Memorial Presbyterian Church officiated.

Senator Fairbanks and wife returned last evening from the East, and they had arranged that their daughter should go East this afternoon. While Dr. Allen had been open and persistent in his attentions to Miss Fairbanks, and the attachment seemed mutual, it was understood that the Senator was irreconciably opposed to him as a prospective son-in-law.

The bridegroom has ample means, and is a young man who has enjoyed superior educational advantages, being a graduate of Yale, and also of one of the leading medical colleges of New York.

FREE WRITINGS CONDEMNED.

Buffalo Woman Says Only Paid Authors Should Find Publishers.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—The final session of the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held to-day.

Before the section of Social and Economic Science, Miss Mary Foster of Buffalo criticised people of wealth for contributing articles to newspapers and magazines, which she claimed had the effect of lowering wages paid to those who make their living by that means. "The daily press is degraded," Miss Foster said, "because editors accept gratuitous articles which they would not by any means accept if they had to pay for them."

Free dispensaries and other charitable institutions were also criticised. Miss Foster urged the formation of writers' associations, which should not allow their members to contribute free literature to any publication.

MAILS TO THE KLONDIKE.

Efforts to Secure Bi-Monthly Communication with Circle City and Dawson City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Post Office Department has written the postal authorities of Canada concerning co-operation in carrying the mails to the Klondike country, but there is not much hope of being able to reach an adjustment, as the American contractor may not accept a modification of his contract. The proposition made is that the two Governments should co-operate and arrange for an interchange of mail at Circle City and Dawson City, the United States to maintain a service once a month and Canada the same. This would give two mails every month.

No reply has been received from the Canadian Government, and even if a favorable answer should be received, arrangements must be made with the contractor who carries mail to Circle City to carry the mail destined for Dawson City, in Canada. His representative in Washington has intimated that he will not care to modify his contract, and indicates that in case there is to be an increase in the service the contractor should have considerable more remuneration. The Post Office Department cannot modify the contract and impose labor on the contractor without his consent. It is recognized at the department that the arrangement must be a mutual agreement, not only with the Canadian Government, but with the Alaskan contractor.

LATEST NEWS FROM DYEA.

Steamer Elder Confirms Reports that Passes Are Blockaded.

ASTORIA, Ore., Aug. 13.—The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's steamer George W. Elder has arrived here from Dyea. The Elder left Dyea the 9th inst. She confirms previous reports that both the White and Chilkoot Passes are blockaded. Officers of the Elder say that not one-half of the people at Dyea will get over the mountains this Winter. Many are selling their outfits and returning. Letters from men who went up on the Elder advise their friends not to go this Fall, as they cannot get through.

The steamer Mayflower, towing a large barge loaded with supplies, has left for Dyea. She will take the inner passage, and her Captain expects no trouble in reaching his destination.

New Jersey Boys in Alaska.

SOUTH ORANGE, Aug. 13.—Among the Alaska prospectors for gold are Frank, Edward, and Carlisle Condit, sons of Frank Condit, Sr., of Millburn. The father has received a letter from his sons dated in June. The letter stated that the young men had staked out six claims and had taken pay dirt from each, but in what quantities they did not say.

Dominion to Exact Royalties.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—The Dominion Government is fully determined to collect royalties from miners in the Klondike and elsewhere in Canadian territory on the Yukon. On that point there is no doubt. Arrangements are now being made to see that the royalty fees are collected. Inspector Strickland of the mounted police left here to-day for the Yukon. He takes a detachment of police with him from Regine. They will go by way of Dyea and across the summit of Tagish.

New Jersey Mining Company Formed.

TRENTON, Aug. 13.—Clarde S. Jarvis, Hugh Quinn, and George R. Moore, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Alexander Duer of Camden, N. J., are the incorporators of the Klondike Mining and Investment Company, which has filed a certificate of organization here. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000.

W. R. GREEN A BIGAMIST.

Defaulting Cashier Captured in Brooklyn Has a Wife in Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—William R. Green, the defaulting cashier of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, proves to be a bigamist. When he fled from Kansas City in March, 1896, taking with him, it is charged, $4,000 of the railroad company's money, he left a wife and two children in Ottawa, Kan. In Brooklyn, under the name of W. W. Bowen, he married a young woman of respectable family and was living at 281 Jay Street when arrested.

STOLE TO AVERT STARVATION.

Barefooted Man, with a Destitute Family, Arrested at Orange.

ORANGE, Aug. 13.—The Orange police caught a barefooted burglar at an early hour this morning. The man was seen coming out of the yard of Jacob Bury's residence, in William Street, by Officers Keogh and White. The fellow made a dash for liberty and the policemen fired several shots after the culprit, who finally reached Main Street, ran into Vincent's Alley, and was there caught by Officers Keogh, White, Cooper, and Dolan, the two last-named officers having been attracted to the scene by the revolver shots.

Before Justice Davis, in the Orange Police Station this morning, the prisoner said his name was John Monscott, and that he lived at 147 Belmont Avenue, Newark. Later this was found to be true, and it was also ascertained that the man had a wife and six children in destitute circumstances at the address given. Mrs. Monscott claims that her husband never stole before, and that he must have been driven to do wrong because he needed money to buy food for his family. Justice Davis, however, sent the prisoner to the County Jail to await trial. He stole a gentleman's finger ring and a pair of trousers from Mr. Bury's house, and he also had another ring which he admitted he had stolen from another house.

CHARGES AGAINST A RAILROAD.

St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Officials Cited to Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—Charges were filed to-day with the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners by David L. Wing of this city against the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railway Company charging that this company, which is constructing a railroad from this city to Peoria, has violated the provisions of the act under which it is building the road by having failed to record with the Secretary of State a certified copy of by-laws, as required by law, notwithstanding the corporation filed articles of association in the Secretary of State's office Feb. 26, 1896, and he executed a mortgage May 1, 1896, to the Central Trust Company of New York for $5,000,000, and has issued bonds under the mortgage and been offering them for sale.

He further alleges that the corporation has not recorded a certified copy of the order or resolution authorizing said mortgage with the Secretary of State, as required by law. It is further alleged that the railroad company has, contrary to law, purchased all the property of the Madison Coal Company, comprising five mines situated at Glen Carbon, Edwardsville, and Mount Olive, and mortgaged them as the property of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railway Company, the value of said property being estimated at $580,000. The commission issued a citation to the railroad this afternoon. The officers have ten days to answer, and then a date will be fixed for the hearing of the case.

**Venturesome Colorado

WANAMAKER'S

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

The continuity of an unbroken variety of all kinds of Furniture is a great feature of our *August Trade Sale.* With large sales and shipments daily it required much executive ability to maintain uniform completeness in the assortments of Furniture shown.

We cannot give details of all kinds in our advertising every day, but each business day (except Saturday) has a list of its own—a single chapter from a continuous volume of current news about Furniture.

The main facts are true every day.

$500,000 worth of Furniture
Prices will be a half more
No trash in the entire collection

Women's Shoes

You will be compelled to buy your Shoes here—if you care for excellence with cheapness. To-day, Oxford Shoes of willow calfskin, flexible welted soles, at $1.25. Good judges will recognize them as regular $3 Shoes. Tans and browns.

Over 6,000 wheel-women have made drafts on our stock of Bicycle Spatterdash Boots. The Boots with tan duck tops and nut-brown foxings, at $1.60, and those of black and chocolate colored kidskin at $2.25 have no rivals at the prices.

Bicycle Suits for Men

We've told of all-wool Suits, our usual $5 kind at $3.50. A lot of regular $7.50 Suits added to the $3.50 group to-day.

Rodman Bicycles

A limited number of both men's and women's ready this morning. The Rodman offering is *the* Bicycle event of the season.

Men's Rodman Bicycles, $26.50.

Women's Rodman Bicycles, $27.50.

Gloves for Women

For bicycling, Silk Gloves with kid palms, sensible, comfortable, at 50c. Should be and are regularly $1.50.

Also a lot of eight-button length mousquetaire suede gloves, in reds, tans and slates at 50c. Worth double.

Women's Sailor Hats cheap

Straw hats at 18c to $1.25. Just as good and nobby as their duplicates recently sold at double.

Men's Bathing Suits

Take one to the seashore with you. $3 for the $5 and $5.50 Suits. Of silk striped worsted.

Men's Negligee Shirts

Stylish Shirts of madras percale, or cheviot, at $1, that sell regularly for $1.50 to $2.50.

For Picture taking

Lots of fun taking pictures. A pocket Kodak at $5, that will produce perfect photographs. A smaller one, the Ray, at $2.50. Others up to $25.

All the necessary article to complete the outfit at fairest prices.

For Anglers

Thoroughly good Rods for deep-sea fishing, at $1.25 and $2, that were recently $1.75 and $2.50.

Prices of Rods begin at 75c. Fly Rods at $2.75 and more.

Splendid assortment of Lines, and other fishing out-fittings.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TARS PARADE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Warships Draw Large Crowds to the City—Receptions and Other Festivities.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 13.—This quaint and steady-going seaport is crowded on shore and in unusual aspect as to its water expanse because of hundreds of people who have come to the city to celebrate the visit of the North Atlantic squadron, and because of the presence of the vessels of the squadron, which are at anchor off the Navy Yard.

The programme of ceremonies, which began yesterday upon the arrival of the fleet, to-day included the parade, receptions to Gov. Ramsden and Admiral Sicard by the city and upon the war vessels by the officers, and an evening reception by the ladies to Admiral Sicard and Capt. Remey and their staffs.

The parade started shortly after 11 o'clock, and included battalions from the squadron and Navy Yard, and the local military and secret organizations. Major M. T. Belton was Chief Marshal. After passing through the principal streets, the line was reviewed by the Chief Marshal, Admiral Sicard, and Gov. Ramsdell and their staffs. The parade was then dismissed.

THREE GIRLS ESCAPE DROWNING

Prof. Borst of Philadelphia Barely Saves One of Them at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 13.—Three daughters of Prof. Albert W. Borst of Philadelphia had a narrow escape from drowning in the surf at Cape May to-day.

The three, accompanied by their father, entered the ocean and the current swept them into a deep hole. Two of them, by hard work, worked themselves into shallow water, where they were aided by other bathers. The third was carried seaward, and was caught by her father as she was losing consciousness.

Prof. Borst had a difficult task to keep himself and the girl afloat, but a fortunate swing of the current bore them shoreward, and before they could be caught by the receding waves, Prof. Borst obtained a foothold. The unconscious girl was restored, and is doing well to-night.

THE HAUPTMAN MURDER.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Two weeks ago Mrs. Peter Hauptman, wife of the millionaire cigar manufacturer, was murdered, and it was believed that the deed was done by her insane daughter, Louisa.

Doubt was thrown upon that belief to-day by the incarceration of William Hauptman, a son of the murdered woman, in an insane asylum. Mr. Hauptman, the father, says he is in the dark about the identity of the slayer of his wife, but he admits that he is satisfied that either William or Louisa killed her. William has been demented for over a year.

SILVER JUBILEE REGATTA

Ariels of Baltimore and Newark Institute Win in Senior Fours on the Schuylkill.

TEN EYCK DOES NOT ROW

First Heat in the Intermediate Singles Won by C. H. Lewis of Worcester —Finals to be Rowed To-day— Match for Wray and Rogers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The first day's races in the Silver Jubilee regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen were rowed to-day over the National course on the Schuylkill River, in Fairmount Park. To-day's events consisted of trials in intermediate singles, senior four shells, intermediate singles, senior singles, international four shell, and the final and only heat in the intermediate eights.

Of these the feature events were the two senior four heats and the final intermediate eight. The Ariel Club of Baltimore won the first of the former by a half length and the Institute Club of Newark the second senior four heat in a magnificent dash.

In the eights, the Worcester High School Athletic Association took the lead at the crack of the pistol, maintaining it throughout, with the Montrose and Fairmount Clubs, both of Philadelphia, following closely in the order named. In the remaining events the Wauchusett Club and the Columbia Rowing Association, both of Massachusetts, won the first two heats in the intermediate singles, and the Narragansett Club of Providence the third heat.

The Pennsylvania Barge Club, West End Boat Club of Boston, and the Bradford Club of Cambridge, Mass., won respectively the three heats in the senior singles, while in the international four the Institute Club of Newark and the Argonaut of Toronto each won a heat.

All the events, with the exception of the international fours and the intermediate eight, were three-quarters of a mile and return. The exceptions were one and a half miles straightaway.

The day was perfect for sculling, and the course, skirted on either side by the picturesque river drives of Fairmount Park, was almost without a ripple on its surface. There was a light breeze.

Every precaution was taken to police the course and keep it clear of river craft, and in only one instance was there any interference with the racing. This was during the intermediate eight. The New York Athletic Club had the outside water and had passed the three-quarter flag in a close race for third place, when a yawl boat shot across its bow and struck it hard, slightly injuring Bogart's oar. The crew stopped rowing and claimed the action was deliberate on the part of the man in the yawl. The police immediately placed him under arrest. The judges did not call the other crews back, and New York was unable to finish.

Ten Eyck's Action Commented On.

Much comment was indulged in over Ten Eyck's decision not to compete in the senior singles. The first race, the intermediate singles, was called for 2:30 o'clock. By that time the river was crowded on both sides and the Columbia Bridge and bluffs on the East River Drive were lined with spectators. Wilson of New York was first away at the start, but Lewis of the Wauchusett Club soon caught him, and pulling about a thirty-stroke, made the turn at the three-quarter flag first and kept the lead, at the finish crossing five lengths ahead.

Crescent caught the shot by a fraction in the first heat of the senior fours, and about a quarter mile from the start fouled the Ariel. Staten Island was then ahead. The crews were brought back to the start, and got away together. Staten Island led for a while, but Ariel and Crescent took the outside water, and at the turn Ariel got around first, and jumped two lengths ahead. The New York crew held its position close in shore, pulling steadily, while Crescent floundered about in a zigzag course in outside water. Staten Island began to close up, and in a beautiful spurt to the finish beat Ariel's lead down to half a length.

In the second heat the Institute took the lead, and maintained it to the finish, Argonaut and Columbia following. Argonaut tried hard to recover lost distance, but the Institute crew pulled fast, and crossed a safe winner.

Greer of the Columbia Rowing Association won the second heat, intermediate singles, hands down. Charles Harris, Detroit Boat Club, did not start. Ed Schulze of Providence won the third heat by an eighth of a mile.

The greatest interest was centred in the three heats of the senior singles. Juvenal, who won the first pulled a 32 stroke throughout and finished an easy winner.

Whitehead was an winner from start to finish in the second heat, and Maguire, rowing strong, took the third heat by several lengths.

The Summaries.

Intermediate Singles.—First Heat—Charles Henry Lewis, Wauchusett Club, Worcester, won; B. G. Wilson, New York Athletic Club, second; John McCullom Binder, Malta Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—10:32⅘.

Second Heat—F. J. Greer, Columbia Rowing Association, East Boston, Mass., won; H. Voight, Atalanta Club, New York, second; R. C. Lockwood, West Philadelphia Club, third. Time—10:41⅕.

Third Heat—Edward F. Schulze, Narragansett Boat Club of Providence, won; Theodore Bunker, Crescent Club, Philadelphia, second; P. H. Lee, Springfield Club, Springfield, Mass., third. Time—10:00.

Senior Four Shell.—First Heat—Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, won; Staten Island, second; Crescent, Philadelphia, third. Time—9:25.

Second Heat—Institute Club, Newark, won; Argonaut, Toronto, second; Columbia Athletic Club, Washington, third. Time—9:15.

Senior Singles.—First Heat—James B. Juvenal, Pennsylvania Barge Club, won; F. Alward, Toronto Rowing Club, second; Thomas N. Joyce, Atalanta Boat Club, Springfield, Mass., third. Time—10:13.

Second Heat—Joseph J. Whitehead, West End Boat Club, Boston, won; E. A. Thompson, Argonaut Club, Toronto, second; J. J. Ryan, Toronto Rowing Club, third. Time—9:50⅘.

Third Heat—Joseph Maguire, Bradford Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass., won; C. Louis Van Damme, Mutual Boat Club, Detroit, second; Edward Marsh, Vesper Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—10:01⅗.

International Four Shell.—First Heat—Institute Club, Newark, won; Ariel Club, Baltimore, second; Staten Island Boat Club, third. Time—8:36.

Second Heat—Argonaut Club, Toronto, won; Columbia Athletic Club, Washington, second. Time—8:36. Crescent of Philadelphia did not start.

Final Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Worcester High School Athletic Association, Worcester, Mass., won; Montrose Club, Philadelphia, second; Fairmount Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—8:07.

The winners and seconds qualify for the finals which will be rowed to-morrow.

A match race for $500 a side was arranged to-day between James Wray, the Australian oarsman, and E. D. Rogers of Massachusetts, to take place on Aug. 23, at either Worcester, Sheepshead Bay, or Saratoga. An effort is also being made to arrange an exhibition mile to-morrow between Ten Eyck and either McDowell or the winner of the final in the senior singles.

Vaquero III. Wins at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—The Vaquero III. again won the race of thirty-footers to-day against a field of seven starters. There was a strong southwest wind, affording a quick race. The start was made at 3:16. The Esperanza led until the windward work began, when the Vaquero III. showed her heels to all the fleet. The Dyers Island course was sailed. In the Puck was Mrs. Morgan, in the Dorothy II. Reginald Brooks, and in the Vaquero III. G. P. Eustis. The official time was as follows:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:34:24	2:18:24
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	5:36:02	2:20:02
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:38:36	2:22:36
Esperanza, A. S. Van Winkle	5:42:24	2:26:24
Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	5:43:30	2:27:30
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:44:13	2:28:13
Mai, O. G. Jennings	5:45:12	2:29:12

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Black Pearl, owned by E. B. Sheldon; steamer Ituna, owned by A. V. Armour; steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; steamer Sovereign, owned by M. C. D. Borden; steamer Sapphire, owned by J. J. Albright; schooner Speranza, owned by O. D. Wilkinson; yawl Flying Cloud, owned by Mr. Loughlin.

The departures were: Schooner Royal Highness, owned by A. W. Withers; sloop Carmita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; steamer Sapphire, steamer Satanella, owned by E. W. Bliss; steamer Halcyon, owned by H. C. Smith.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer May, owned by Mrs. S. D. Fell; steamer Seneca, owned by Mr. Comstock; steamer Stranger, owned by Mr. Lewis; sloop Thistle, owned by Mr. Ford; sloop Ladona, owned by W. B. Wood; sloop Choctaw, owned by M. Strong; schooner Glendoveer, owned by Mr. Carpenter; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Mai, owned by O. G. Jennings; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Carolina, owned by P. Jones; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle.

Bona Beats the Meteor.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Aug. 13.—In the race to-day for the Commodore's Cup, under the auspices of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, the Duke of Abruzzi's Bona, with a time allowance of 28 minutes 21 seconds, beat Emperor William's Yacht Meteor in a stiff breeze.

St. George A. C. Games.

Nearly 300 entries have been received for the ninth annual games of the St. George Athletic Club, to be held at Weehawken, N. J., this afternoon. Some of the Metropolitan champions are entered in the various events, including Wefers, who will start from the "scratch" in the 100-yard dash. Tommy Burke, the Boston Athletic Association's sprinter, is scratch man in the 300-yard dash and half-mile run. In the former event he will have a formidable opponent in R. D. Hoffman of the University of Pennsylvania, who has a handicap of one and a half yards. The programme of events follows: 100-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, novice; running high jump, handicap.

QUEER FISH IN THE TARIFF.

Question as to Sprats and Sardines Settled in an Erudite Opinion of the General Appraiser.

An amusing question came up for decision before the United States General Appraisers last Saturday. It was whether "sprats" are sardines. This question involved the broader one as to what are "sprats," "shaddines," "pilchards," "brislings," and other queer fishy things that are now playing so conspicuous a part under the new tariff. The word "brisling," when it was discovered in the Dingley bill, startled its readers, and dictionaries were appealed to in vain. People had eaten "brisling," but did not know it at the time. It was useless to tell them that "brisling" is the same as "breitling" and "hwafsbuk." The Appraisers took up all these intricate questions and disposed of them—by levying a duty of 2½ cents a box on all of the things mentioned, no matter what they are called.

A. Theakston & Co. imported into Galveston, Dec. 28, 1896, 100 cases containing 100 quarter boxes of "sprats" in oil, 12 to 16 fish in each box, of the brand of "Loqueran & Co.," upon which duty was assessed at 2½ cents a box, as "sardines," under the tariff of 1894. The importers held that they were dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem. General Appraiser Lunt in his decision, says:

"These boxes contain very small, immature fish, belonging to the genus clupea, the scientific name being Clupea sprattus, which fish are known in Norway as sprats or brisling, and, when preserved with spices, as anchovies, and when smoked and canned in oil as Norwegian sardines.

"The Century Dictionary defines sardines as: '1. One of several different small clupeoid fish suitable for canning in oil. Small sardines are most prized. Large coarse fish put up in the United States as sardines, under the name of shaddines, are young menhaden. 2. The Gulf menhaden. 3. The common menhaden, when prepared and boxed as sardines. 4. An anchovy.

"The Standard Dictionary defines 'Sardel' as: '1. A sardine. 2. A small clupeoid fish of the Mediterranean, often prepared as a sardine.' Sardine: '1. One of various small fishes preserved in oil as a delicacy, especially the European pilchard (Cupea pilchardus.) 2. The young of the herring, menhaden, or some like fish similarly prepared.' Sprat: '1. A herring-like clupeoid fish, (Cupea sprattus,) found in shoals on the Atlantic coasts of Europe. 2. The young of the herring or related fishes.'"

Definitions and descriptions are also given from the American Cyclopaedia, Chambers's Encyclopaedia, and from Gervais and Boulart's work on fishes, "Les Poissons." The last authority says that sardines are found under the following names: Sweden, hwafsbuk; Norway, brisling; England, pilchard; Germany, pilchard and breitling; Spain sardine; Portugal, sardinah; Italy, **sardella.**

"The foregoing citations establish conclusively" says the Appraiser, "that several different small fish of the herring family, when preserved and packed in oil in a particular manner, are popularly and universally known as sardines.

"The packing of sardines in the United States is a large business; and they are known in trade and commerce as American or domestic sardines. This designation conveys to those informed on the subject the idea that these sardines differ from the French and Portuguese sardines in that the fish are, in fact, young herring, menhaden, or some other similar fish, differing from the European varieties. Similiar information is conveyed by the names of various European brands, indicating to those familiar with the trade that the fish are superior in delicacy of flavor, quality of the oil, and perfection of processing, and that the fish are in fact, young pilchards."

The Appraisers ruled that "sprats" are sardines, and that the latter term includes "brisling," "hwafsbuk," and any small fish preserved and packed in oil.

BIG DOME AT RAHWAY.

Structure 120 Feet in Diameter and 60 Feet High to Ornament the State Reformatory.

RAHWAY, Aug. 9.—The City of Rahway will soon possess the largest dome in the East. It is to be erected over the New Jersey State Reformatory. The dome will be 120 feet in diameter, and will be sustained by solid brick walls four feet thick. Springing from the top of these walls, seventy feet above the ground, the dome will rise sixty feet further, making a total height of 130 feet.

The dome is to be supported by a steel framework of twenty-four main ribs, resting at the bottom on the walls of the guardrooms and abutting at the centre against a circular drum 5½ feet deep and 26 feet in diameter. Midway between the principal ribs will be lighter ribs constructed of heavy steel, riveted. To remedy the tendency to push out at the base, there will be a heavy steel bar 6 inches wide and 1¼ inches thick extending completely around the base of the dome. Upon the upper surface of the ribs will be bolted steel "tees," which will support terra cotta blocks, and on these will be laid a covering of sheet copper.

Above the central ring will be a raised structure covered with glass to light the interior of the guardroom. Suspended a few feet below the framework of the dome proper will be a steel ceiling of lighter construction. There will be 400 tons of steel in the framework of the dome alone. Many of the immense girders weigh several tons each. The structure will be completed by December of this year.

Port Jervis Fire Shoots Bullets.

PORT JERVIS, Aug. 13.—At noon to-day fire started in Orben's bicycle and gun shop, opposite the Erie Station. The flames quickly caught in the explosives stored there and spread to the Port Jervis Steam Laundry and Saar's blacksmith shop adjoining. They were all destroyed. While the fire was in progress bullets from the exploding cartridges in the Orben shop flew in all directions, and a fireman was wounded by one of them.

Trolley Accident at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Twenty-one people had a miraculous escape this afternoon, when a trolley car jumped the track and plunged into a ditch filled with water. The passengers were all thrown violently into the water or against the bank. Nine women and two children on the car were more or less bruised. Travel between Goshen and this city was stopped for six hours.

Union Stamped Bricks.

The building trades in this city have received word from men of those trades in Louisville, Ky., that they were trying to devise some label for union buildings. One suggestion was to stamp union made bricks with those words, just as Nebuchadnezzar had the bricks of his hanging gardens stamped with his name, but then the question arose how to know whether union bricks were laid by union bricklayers, whether union carpenters did the woodwork, and so on.

NEAT TRICK AT BRIGHTON

Odds Against Cherry Picker Raised by False Reports of His Condition.

LAME HORSE NEARLY BEAT HIM

Bettors Fooled by an Alleged Combination of Interests in the Second Race—Only Two of the Seven Events Landed by Favorites.

Three horses from as many different stables, but all owned, or trained, or in some way connected with the chief promoter of the Association of Nervous Friars were starters in the Speculative Stakes for two-year-olds at Brighton Beach yesterday, and between them they had things pretty much their own way. The horses were Cherry Picker, owned by the Morris Stable and trained by Wyndham Walden; Lucid, owned and trained by Wyndham Walden, and Julius Caesar, owned by C. Littlefield, Jr., who is related by marriage to Wyndham Walden.

The smart people at local race tracks long ago abandoned hope of beating a three-cornered combination in which nervous horses or nervous trainers have a hand, and for a time speculation on the race was at a standstill. Nosey was quoted at 2 to 1, and in a few minutes his price was rubbed to 3 to 5. Then the rumor was circulated that Nosey was lame and his price grew steadily to 7 to 5. Meanwhile, another rumor had it that Cherry Picker was wind-broken, and therefore unfit. It was a neat trick, and it succeeded, for immediately the would-be smart ones made a rush for Julius Caesar and the price against Cherry Picker went up gradually from 5 to 2 to 5 to 1.

There was an influx of money when this price was reached, but no one could say that it came from the racing family. Of course Mr. Walden never bets on races, but some people were mean enough after the race to say that occasionally his friends bet for him. At any rate, Cherry Picker won, but not in the manner that a wind-broken horse would do. He ran on even terms with Nosey around the last turn, and in a terrific drive through the stretch won by a head. Nosey, if he was lame, did not show it in his drive.

One of the prettiest races of the season was the third, at a mile and a sixteenth, in which only Sun Up and Buckwa started. Buckwa was at 1 to 4 and Sun Up at 5 to 2. The pair ran as a team from the first turn to the last furlong pole, and at that point Sun Up drew away and won handily.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15⅘.

1—Rossifer, George F. Johnson's ch. g., by Rossington-Inez, 5 years, 104 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hirsch)

2—Talisman, Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 3, 100, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Barrett)

3—Hurry Up, J. R. Madden's ch. g., 5, 97, 7 to 1.....(Thompson)

Abingdon, 106, 15 to 1, (Forbes;) Bel Demonio, 109, 11 to 5, (Perkins;) Alarum, 109, 6 to 1, Ormont, 109, 20 to 1, (H. Martin;) Fortune, 100, 20 to 1, (Coylie;) Charentus, 103, 100 to 1, (Bergen;) Sir Moltke, 97, 50 to 1, (Dean;) Blazewood, 95, 10 to 1, (Collins;) Live Oak, 109, 10 to 1, (Sherer,) and Jeanette R., 106, 40 to 1, (Pickering,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Speculative Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $800 to second and $200 to third. Selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¼.

1—Cherry Picker, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., by Kilwarin-Active, 104 pounds, 5 to 1 and even money.....(Hirsch)

2—Nosey, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., 98, even money and out.....(Clawson)

3—Julius Caesar, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 100, 5 to 2.....(Barrett)

Lucid, 95, 12 to 1, (Gee,) and Vigenta, 100, 12 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47⅘.

1—Sun Up, W. M. Barrick's ch. h., by Buchanan-Sunlight, 5 years, 110 pounds, 5 to 2.....(Perkins)

2—Buckwa, E. W. Purser's b. g., 6, 107, 1 to 4.....(Clawson)

Won handily by two lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $800, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¾.

1—Concord, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, b. c., by Longfellow-Lenora Morris, 3 years, 114 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sims)

2—Storm King, W. Lansberg's blk. c., 3, 127, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Porter)

3—The Swain, Covington & Kent's br. h., 5, 130, 8 to 5.....(Van Kuren)

Alvarado II., 117, 5 to 2, (Sloane,) and Brandywine, 126, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse of $700, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Michael III., C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Islington-Jesse C., 122 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Sims)

2—Mr. Baiter, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. c., 108, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Sherrer)

3—Mont D'Or, Sensation Stable's b. c., 108, 4 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Squire Abingdon, 95, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Kinmore Queen, 110, 15 to 1, (Perkins;) Sensational, 101, 10 to 1, (Hirsch;) Lady Cooper, 102, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Sir Dick, 105, 20 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and fluished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48½.

1—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., by Rayon d'Or-Maurina, 5 years, 114 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(Clawson)

2—Manassas, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. g., 3, 96, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)

3—Bastion, W. C. Daly's br. c., 3, 91, 40 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Rifle, 100, 20 to 1, (Martin;) Free Lance, 96, 40 to 1, (Coylie;) Flames, 98, 40 to 1, (Makin;) Lambent, 101, 30 to 1, (Dean,) and Sir Play, 103, 3 to 1, (Sloane,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:41½.

1—Campania, T. D. Sullivan's b. m., by Hayden Edwards-Virgie Wright, 5 years, 93 pounds, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)

2—Lobengula, G. B. Morris's br. h., 5, 107, 2 to 5 and out.....(Sims)

3—Formal, C. W. Stanton's ch. c., 4, 107, 5 to 1.....(Sherrer)

Kaiser Ludwig, 99, 30 to 1, (Barrett;) Cassette, 94, 12 to 1, (Coylie,) and Double Quick, 107, 7 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Hermano	113	Hurry Up 99
Island King	10..	Simonian 99
Destiny	102	Pomperang 97
Esterilde	102	Maloney 97
Anson L.	102	Timour 94

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old. Five furlongs.

Boy Orator	112	Spero	112
Yankee Sam	112	Ennomia	109
Genaro	112	Charmeuse	109
Spunwell	112	Refide	109
Junior	112	Domestic	109
King Max	112	Tinkler	109
Olney	112		

THIRD RACE.—The Saragossa Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-old fillies. One mile.

Casseopia	121	Chic	101
Sunny Slope	116	Nay Nay	101
Cleophus	116	Salaire	101
Miss Prim	114	Minnie Alphonse	101
Royal Rose	109	Fireside	91
Nana H.	109		

FOURTH RACE. — The Wave Crest Selling Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rubicon	120	Tremargo	104
Harry Reed	120	Taranto	104
Premier	118	Billali	96
Abuse	113	Distinction	94
Zanone	110	Her Own	94

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half.

Ben Brush	126	Volley	109
Howard Mann	118	W. B	106
Lehman	116	Alvarado II	98
Maurice	114	Counsellor Howe	95

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Seven furlongs.

Junior	10..	Warrenton	102
Glonoine	103	Orloland	97
Flex Spinner	102	Philip	94

SEVENTH RACE.—The Chantilly Hurdle Handicap. One mile and a half.

Sir Vassar	165	Alakuma	130
Brown Red	145		

RACING AT SARATOGA.

A Card Made Up of Over-Night Events —Track Poor.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—To-day's racing card was made up of over-night events. The track was in poor condition. Details of the racing follow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Ma Petite, 104 pounds, 11 to 10 and out, (Hewett,) and Juliana, 98, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, (Garrigan,) ran a dead heat; Spanish Princess, 102, 9 to 2, (Walker,) third; Pendant, 93, 12 to 1, (Maher,) fourth. Time—1:04⅘.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Green Jacket, 110 pounds, even money and 2 to 5, (Martin,) won in a drive by a length; Eastern Ray, 108½, 3 to 2 and 4 to 5, (Hewett,) second; Courtship II., 105, 10 to 1, (Clayton,) third. La Fontera, 105, 15 to 1, (Nutt;) Heidelberg, 112½, 15 to 1, (Hennessy;) Musketeer, 108½, 50 to 1, (Williams;) Hostile, 105, 50 to 1, (Beauchamp,) and Good Advice, 110, 20 to 1, (Warren,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:17¼.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Lord Zeni, 114 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money, (Hennessy,) won in a drive by a length and a half; Good Times, 116, 4 to 5 and out, (Martin,) second; Little Buck, 101, 80 to 1, (Nutt,) third. Floridas, 96, 7 to 2, (Maher,) and Leias Cuckoo, 98, 12 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran. Time—1:46¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Bernadillo, 102 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, (Hewett,) won in a drive by a length; Bing Binger, 102, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Martin,) second; Kingstone, 102, 7 to 1, (Nutt,) third; Hafing, 105, 9 to 2, (Maher,) fourth. Time—2:00¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Mary Black, 109 pounds, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, (Clayton,) won in a drive by a head; La Ventura, 108, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, (Hewett,) second; High Jinks, 102, 8 to 5, (Beauchamp,) third. Bell Punch, 102, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Crockett, 108, 7 to 1, (Nutt;) Henchman, 110, 8 to 1, (Williams,) and Bells of Stockwood, 113, 100 to 1, (Walker,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:04.

Entries for Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Carib	122	Dinsmore 122
Laudemann	122	Sir Gawain 122
Troll	122	Chalmers 122
Bendoran	122	Inverary II. 122
Arbitrator	122	Jack Dandy 119
Gibraltar	122	

SECOND RACE.—One mile.

Mazarine	111	James Monroe	103
King Michael	109	Banquo II.	100
Ace	105	Mohawk Prince	93

THIRD RACE.—The Kearney Stakes, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Semper Ego	122	Hastings	122
Clifford	122	Braw Lad	115

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.

Hayoc	126	Ulysses	114
Ben Holliday	125	Braw Lad	107

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs.

Tartarin	115	Xmas	106
Salvado	111	T. W.	106
Robair	111	La Fontera	104
Cissie B.	111	Dunbarton	103
Hurl	108	Shasta Water	101
Midlight	108	Purple Jacket	94

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase, full course.

Lion Heart	162	Beaumont	145
Royal Scarlet	150	Sayonara	140
Decapod	148	Acrobat	135

Results at Newport, Ky.

NEWPORT, Ky., Aug. 13.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Belzara, 105 pounds, (J. Hill,) even, won; Lulu M., 105, (Milburn,) 5 to 1 and even; second; True Light, 106, (Lendrum,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Llew Anna, Mamie Doyle, Bessie McCalahan, Can Remember, Hettie Green, Ruth D., and Iron Mistress also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Galivant, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 3 to 4, won; Pontus, 105, (J. Gardner,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Tin Craft, 105, (Milburn,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. Bucksaw, George Carsten, George Kratz, Millersburg, Snake, and Incident also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Lockhart, 101 pounds, (H. Williams,) 3 to 1, won; Faunette, 96, (Thornton,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Mertle Reed, 98, (Garner,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Three Bars, Elkin, Everest, Roosevelt, and Hats Off also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Lady of the West, 103 pounds, (Everett,) 4 to 1, won; Locust Blossom, 105, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Ada Russell, 103, (James,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅘. Lucy M., Lena Myers, Strathlou, and Yemba also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Motilla, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Carrie Lyle, 100, (Milburn,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Pete Kitchen, 102, (Thornton,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Shuttlecook, Cyclone, Galley West, Lizzotta, and Medler also ran.

TRACK ACCIDENTS AT READING.

A Collision, a Driver Dragged, and a Horse's Leg Broken.

READING, Penn., Aug. 13.—The Summer meeting of the Reading Trotting Association opened to-day with a large attendance. In the second heat of the first race a collision occurred, in which W. H. Grant of Trenton, driver of Erie, was thrown, but escaped with slight injuries. W. B. Biggs of Middletown, Del., driver of May, was dragged some distance, and had a miraculous escape. Six of the horses failed to come in, owing to the collision, but were permitted to start in the next heat. In the second heat of the running race Dr. Cleaver's mate had his leg broken and had to be killed.

WRENN DEFEATS LARNED.

The Latter Beaten for the First Time This Season at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Larned experienced defeat for the first time this season in the Wyandotte invitation tournament to-day. Champion R. D. Wrenn turned the trick in a three set match, which was hard fought at all stages. Only Nisbet now stands between Wrenn and the silver tankard.

Once before Larned and Wrenn had met this year, and the honors were Larned. With the score 4—2 in his favor in the deciding set to-day, Larned showed traces of nervousness, whereas

ATTERBURY AGAINST LOW

The Brooklyn Ward Leader Says the Citizens' Union Candidate Is Not a Republican.

PLATT'S HAND PLAINLY SEEN

Cornelius N. Bliss Chosen as a Peacemaker Between Factions—President McKinley Endeavoring to Close the Breach So as to Defeat Tammany.

The course of Walter B. Atterbury, now an avowed Willis man, in coming out yesterday in a statement repudiating Seth Low for the Mayoralty nomination and calling him a free trader, is likely before the campaign is over to prove a boomerang.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Atterbury, after close conference with Mr. Willis and other political friends, declined to define his position any more clearly than to say that he would follow the wishes of his ward. Something evidently happened over night to change Mr Atterbury's mind and cause him to declare himself against Low and by public proclamation array himself for the time being as a follower of Platt.

Says Low Is Not a Republican.

Mr. Atterbury's statement is as follows:

"I had intended to remain silent while insinuations have been diligently circulated in Democratic papers that I intended to mislead and betray my political friends in the ward which has complimented me with honorary offices many times in the past. The history of politics in the Twenty-third Ward during the past three years should give the lie to such suspicions. I am where I have always been with the people of our ward, and what they want I want as long as I remain their executive member and represent them in the General Committee. During the past month or so every one has been crying, 'Low, Low,' and I became infected with the thought that no one but Low should or could be nominated. At a meeting arranged by my close political friends, months ago, and which declared loudly for Low, I kept silent, but acquiesced in the general sentiment. Nevertheless I felt in my heart then, and feel now, that Seth Low is not a Republican, but a free trader.

"Some time ago I was asked by a most distinguished citizen of this city, and a man whom I would gladly go out of my way to serve, if I would lead the Low movement. I declined because I knew my heart would not be in the work. My friends will remember that I thought consolidation a political mistake, that is, so far as the interests of the Republican Party were concerned, and I publicly said so. Now we are face to face with the crisis in party affairs produced by uniting a Republican city of 1,000,000 people with a Democratic city of 2,000,000. This has given a small body of men an opportunity to hold a club, as it were, over the head of the Republican Party, and say, in effect, 'Nominate the man we name, or we will defeat your party.' Has the great party of Fremont, of Lincoln, and of Blaine, the party that has just been indorsed by the people of this country by overwhelming majorities in most of the States, come to such a pass that it is to be held up, as it were, and made to go down on its knees?

"It may be that the nomination of Seth Low is the best course to pursue, may be that there is only one man in the Republican Party to nominate, but that his alleged friends will not kill him off before the meeting of the Republican Convention; but don't bully the great Republican Party. In the bottom of my heart I think Mayor Strong will make a more popular candidate after nomination than Seth Low, and I observe that Congressman Wilson thinks so, too. I cannot feel that the man who, jointly with a gentleman now deceased, defeated James G. Blaine and the Republican Party in 1884, and who resigned from the Republican Party in 1888 because he could not support Benjamin Harrison, is going to be a very strong candidate. However, whatever the people of the Twenty-third Ward want I am for and always will be."

Anything to Beat Worth.

Immediately after this statement was issued Mr. Atterbury was asked if he meant that he had gone over to Senator Platt. In one sense his reply was as evasive as was the one which he made the night before, when he said he was with the people of his ward.

"It does not mean that I have gone over to Senator Platt," he said. "I am where I always have been."

The young Twenty-third Ward leader's position is perhaps easily explained. Platt has recommended him for the Postmastership of Brooklyn, and he is a candidate for a Kings County office. Platt has hypnotized him, as he has Willis. Both men believe that by an alliance with him they can break the Worth programme, get their own county officers, and Atterbury himself obtain either the Postmastership or a county office with much local patronage and, incidentally, large fees. As THE NEW YORK TIMES stated yesterday, the Mayoralty question, in view of their local interests, is subordinate, in their estimation. Thus is the whole situation in a nutshell.

But the people of the First and Twenty-third Wards, where Willis and his young henchman respectively live, will have something to say on that matter, as well as thousands of voters in the other wards of Brooklyn, where the Low sentiment so largely prevails. There is a petition in existence calling for Seth Low's nomination for Mayor, bearing Theodore B. Willis's signature, and it was only a few weeks ago that Mr. Atterbury threatened to withdraw from a Willis meeting and carry the Twenty-third Ward with him, because the City Works Commissioner had suggested the expediency of the overthrow of Seth Low.

"Platt's hand," said ex-Mayor Schieren yesterday, "is seen in this latest move. Willis has made a promise to deliver delegate in the City Convention that he can never fulfill."

Not only Mr. Schieren, but other Republican leaders in Kings County assert this, and the general opinion in Republican circles last evening was that Mr. Atterbury's manifesto was a great mistake. The Republicans of the Twenty-third Ward are a strong unit in favor of the nomination of Mr. Low, and Mr. Atterbury will find it hardly possible to carry a single delegate with him in the City Convention. To supplement this opposition, threats are made openly in the First Ward of a strong fight against Willis. Col. Norman S. Dike will lead it, and he announces that if Willis persists in opposing the Low movement he will have the hardest fight of his life.

Bliss as a Possible Peacemaker.

Several politicians were predicting yesterday that before the primaries the public may look for another flop on the part of the Atterbury-Willis combination. The fight will not be confined to Kings County. President McKinley and the Administration are looking with alarm upon the widening breach between the Republican factions, and upon good authority it is stated that Cornelius N. Bliss has been deputed to bring the two wings together if possible. They see in the split the probability of Tammany success in this city and the spread of factionalism throughout the State, and the consequent peril of electing a Republican successor to Senator Murphy. As a matter of fact, the Worth-Platt fight has spread far beyond the confines of Kings County; and while it is commonly reported that the developments of yesterday and Thursday are part of a programme carefully prepared in Washington by Platt, President McKinley evidently knew nothing about it, and is now setting about to stem the tide.

MR. QUIGG'S INCONSISTENCY.

Secretary of the Citizens' Union Says He Has Prevented a Conference.

The statement made by Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday relative to Mr. Low's early nomination did not give much annoyance to the Citizens Union managers yesterday. Secretary John C. Clark said that Mr. Quigg had carried out faithfully ex-Chairman Lauterbach's expressed policy.

"When President of the Republican County Committee," he continued, "Mr. Lauterbach said that it would not be the policy of his party to confer with or have anything to do with the Citizens Union. Mr. Quigg has never made any official withdrawal of the announcement used by his predecessor and he has carried out in every way the idea expressed by Mr. Lauterbach. By fixing the date of the Republican Convention Mr. Quigg has announced practically that he will not confer with us. By his action he has prevented any conference looking to a union of forces. I do not say that a conference ever would have been asked for, but I take this opportunity to show how inconsistent Mr. Quigg is and how his action would prevent a coalition.

"We shall go ahead and carry out the purposes and principles for which we were organized."

SOCIALISTIC LABOR PARTY.

Men Placed in Nomination at Conventions in Brooklyn.

It is the intention of the Socialistic Labor Party in Brooklyn to make a vigorous fight this Autumn in the belief that a long canvass will help their cause. With this end in view the conventions of the Borough of Brooklyn and that of the County of Kings were held last night in the Labor Lyceum in Willoughby Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue, and nominations of the candidates selected to carry their standard were made.

When the delegates numbered about fifty the first convention called was that of the Borough of Brooklyn, at which Henry Kuhn presided and Frederick Grube was Secretary. The name of Benjamin Hanford for President of the Borough of Brooklyn was placed in nomination and was made unanimous.

The same delegates remained seated, and the convention of the County of Kings immediately convened, with Peter Siediger as Chairman. The nominees are as follows: Sheriff—Leo Schmidt; Register—Max Forker; County Clerk—E. Fosdes, and County Treasurer—A. S. Brown.

Will Launch the Strong Boom.

Mayor Strong is to be a guest at the reception to be held by the Free Sons of Israel at Harlem River Park on Aug. 18. Julius Harburger is Grand Master of the Free Sons, and he will take occasion of the event to launch Mayor Strong's boom for Mayor of the Greater New York.

MR. BRYAN IN MONTANA.

He Recalls His Experience in "The Enemy's Country."

BUTTE, Mon. Aug. 13.—William J. Bryan arrived here yesterday and was welcomed by 30,000 people. The crowd at the station was so dense that the police were unable to cope with it. On reaching the hotel Mr. Bryan made a brief address. He referred to the fact that it was the anniversary of his notification and acceptance of the nomination for President at Madison Square Garden, New York.

"I had not thought," he said, "of celebrating the event in this place, but I am forcibly reminded of the material difference between the two cities. I said on going to New York that I was going to the enemy's country. It would take a liar of big dimensions to declare I was in the enemy's country on this occasion. I am pleased to meet my friends, and especially people who were so universally on our side during the campaign."

Later in the day Mr. Bryan went to Walkersville, a suburb of Butte, where a monster demonstration took place. To-day he spoke at the race track.

ARM IN ARM AFTER SHOOTING.

Actors Fight with a Revolver and a Water Pitcher in New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 13.—This afternoon William H. Hodson of Boston, who is the husband of Marie A kwright, the actress, arrived in this city and went directly to the boarding house kept by Mrs. William Goodwin on Livingston Street, and asked for Edward McCormick, an actor, who lives in the house.

McCormick happened to step in the hall at the time, and Hodson accused him with keeping $.50 which Mrs. Hodson had given him to send to Hodson's mother for her. McCormick denied the charge, and the men came to blows.

Hodson saw that he was getting whipped, and grabbed a water pitcher and threw it at McCormick, who dodged it, and drawing a revolver, fired one shot at Hodson. The bullet imbedded itself in the wall just over Hodson's head, and he ran out of the house and went to the Police Headquarters, where he swore out a warrant for McCormick's arrest. The latter hearing of the warrant being issued, went to the headquarters and surrendered himself.

When Hodson had calmed down some, McCormick showed him a receipt for the money, showing that he had sent it by express to Hodson's mother. Mrs. Goodwin came into the station house, and managed to reconcile the two men. Hodson withdrew his application for the warrant, and the two men left the court room arm in arm.

BIGAMIST WITH TEN WIVES.

Albert Kneeland Taken to St. Joseph from New Mexico for Trial.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 13.—Albert Kneeland, the alleged bigamist, arrested in New Mexico and brought here for trial, according to letters received, has ten wives, nearly all of them living.

They live in Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri. Kneeland is a traveling artist, and was married the last time here about two years ago. He was first married at Columbus, Ohio. His fourth wife, living at St. Louis, is pushing the prosecution.

THE CLIFFORD TRAGEDY.

Chicago Murderer and Suicide was a Buffalo Man.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Police Department received information to-day which tends to show that Charles Clifford, who killed his wife and then committed suicide, on Wednesday, was the son of a wealthy Buffalo family, and that his real name was Charles Clifford Ellsworth. His wife was Lottie Heller, a Buffalo girl who eloped from a convent sixteen years ago, married Ellsworth, and went on the stage under the name of Clifford. Mrs. Clifford's mother and a sister are said to reside in Buffalo.

TRAIN DERAILED IN TEXAS.

Tracks Displaced on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas North of Dallas.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas northbound passenger train was derailed near Caddo Mills, between forty and fifty miles north of Dallas, Texas, about midnight last night. W. H. Rollins, baggageman, was killed, and three negro passengers were slightly wounded. No one else was injured.

The rails of the track were displaced, evidently by design, but whether for the purpose of robbery or through spite, is not yet known.

UNKNOWN MEN STAB A HORSE.

Valuable Animal Killed at Newton, N. J., in Revenge or Wantonly.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—The local authorities are looking for the persons who last night maltreated a valuable coach horse belonging to Frank Rosenkrans.

The horse was pastured in an open field yesterday and when an attendant went to feed it this morning the animal was lying in one corner of the lot with a good gushing from several stab wounds in different parts of its body. It was shot at once.

It is thought that the horse was maltreated in wanton cruelty, or else by some persons who have a personal grudge against Mr. Rosenkrans, although he says that he has not the slightest idea as to who it may be. Mr. Rosenkrans will offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the brutes.

Left His Family to Starve.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 13.—Police Justice Duffy this morning sentenced Edward Kalb to six months' imprisonment in the county jail for neglecting to provide for his family.

Agent Meyers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who went to the house to investigate, found Mrs. Kalb, who is in delicate health, and the three children—Willie, aged nine; Mary, six, and Edward, a baby—clad in rags and suffering from lack of nourishment.

Kentucky Mountain Warfare.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Aug. 13.—William Miller, the only eye witness to the shooting by Dugan, now on trial for the murder of Colson, was killed in a fight with the people of Clark's show. The latter have fled to the mountains, and Miller's friends are in pursuit. A bloody time may ensue if they meet.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Comment Occasioned by the Arrival Here from Rome of Archbishop Keane.

MET BY ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

The Visit of the Archbishop So Far in Advance of the October Meeting Believed to Relate to the Vacant See of New Orleans.

Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota and Archbishop Keane, former rector of the Catholic University, arrived in New York simultaneously on Thursday. The latter went to the house of his friend and boyhood companion, Mr. Ryan, of West Seventy-second Street. There Archbishop Ireland met him yesterday and was closeted with him for three hours. At the end of that time Archbishop Ireland returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Archbishop Keane started for Washington. Cardinal Gibbons, who has been staying some time at Southampton with the Rev. William S. Kirby, leaves there to-day, going direct to Baltimore. At least his plan was yesterday to go directly home, but Father Kirby said the Cardinal's plans might at any moment be changed, since he was taking a rest, and would not be bound by engagements. It is known, however, that the Cardinal will arrive in Baltimore before Monday, for he is to meet there Archbishop Keane next week.

The purpose of Archbishop Keane's coming to the United States at this time, so long in advance of the meeting of the Bishops and Archbishops in October, is believed to relate to the vacant See of New Orleans. It is understood that Archbishop Keane will refuse the place, since it is the belief of Archbishop Ireland and others that he can be of more service to the progressive cause in Rome. Mgr. Schroeder, to whom was due in large measure Archbishop Keane's deposition at the university, is now said to be "pulling wires" at the Vatican to get him removed to New Orleans, since he is gaining ground with the Church authorities at Rome rather too fast for Mgr. Schroeder's tastes.

A usually well-informed Catholic said yesterday that it was Archbishop Ireland's advice that Archbishop Keane remain in Rome. "The fact is," said he, "that the Catholic University at Washington must soon be recognized as under either the absolute control of the German or of the Irish party. It cannot be under both and avoid the present contentions."

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

A Discussion of the Oxford Movement Will Be a Feature Next Week.

"The Oxford Movement" will constitute one of the most interesting topics of discussion at the Catholic Summer School at Lake Champlain next week. The Rev. Henry Austin Adams of Brooklyn will deliver three evening lectures on that subject. On Tuesday evening he will discuss "The Beginnings, the Royal Remnant, the Caroline Divines, Non-Jurors, Methodism, the Lake School, the Aesthetic Awakening, and the New Oxford." The subdivisions of his lecture on Wednesday night will be "John Henry Newman, the Tractarians, the Appeal to Antiquity, Pusey, the Catholic Revival, Newman's Life and Meaning, Rome, and the Counter Movement." On Thursday evening Father Adams will speak on "Ritualism, After Newman, Surplice Riots, Legal Battles, Religious Orders, Neale, Doctrinal Revolution, Liddon, Mackonochie, Societies, C. B. S., 'Ecce Homo,' Rome Again, Corporate Reunion, Lord Halifax, Appeal to Rome, and the Pope's Decision."

The Rev. Edmund T. Shanahan of the Catholic University of America in Washington will deliver five morning lectures on "The Idea of a God." Beginning Monday, he will take up the modern phases of theistic belief, the drift of modern science, monism, or the reduction of all phenomena to an ultimate unity; the prevalent custom of using Christian phraseology to express pantheistic ideas. "God the Source of All Things" will be the subject of the lecture on Tuesday morning; "The Meaning of God's Presence in the Universe; Creation Does Not Imply Absence from the Field of Phenomena," on Wednesday; "God as the End of All Things; False Representations of the Catholic Position," on Thursday, and "God in Himself, the Synthesis of the Preceding Lectures," on Friday morning.

An entertaining diversion will be afforded on Monday evening by an illustrated lecture by Miss Anna Caulfield of Grand Rapids, Mich., on "The Golden Age of Italian Art." Miss Caulfield will treat of the best means of raising the standard of taste in America, and will exhibit views of Rome, Florence, and Venice and masterpieces of Italian paintings colored by Katharine Gordon Breed.

McCADDEN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

To be Dedicated on the Anniversary of Father Malone's Ordination.

To commemorate the fifty-third anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Williamsburg, the cornerstone of the McCadden Memorial Institute, which is to be a part of the church property, will be laid to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mayors Strong, Wurster, and Gleason, and a number of clergymen of various denominations have been invited to participate in the ceremonies. The stone will be laid by the Right Rev. Vicar General McNamara, and the address of the day will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. McSweeny of Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md.

The institute building will cost $150,000, and will be the only one of its kind in the Eastern District. It is the gift of Mrs. Jeremiah Walsh, one of Father Malone's parishioners, in memory of her brother, Henry McCadden, and will be erected on Berry Street, in the rear of the church property, upon ground bought for that purpose by the donor. Mrs. Walsh will not be present at the exercises to-morrow. She is at her Summer home, Poland Springs, Me.

The building is to be 100 feet deep and 60 feet front, and 80 feet in the rear. It is to be three stories high, with a basement. It is to be of old gold brick, with gray stone trimmings. Over in the main vestibule will be the inscription, "Henry McCadden Memorial." The basement will contain a swimming tank, billiard and pool tables—in all five rooms. On the first floor there will be a library and reception rooms, with two large classrooms in the rear, the entrance to which will be gained through the church yard, and will be separate from the hall. Upon the second floor there will be separate meeting rooms for the various religious societies connected with the church and a suite of beautiful clubrooms for Father Malone's Young Men, the well-known social-religious organization of the Eastern District. The third floor will be an entertainment hall. The stage will be lowered to the second floor, and that floor will be free from columns, thus giving an unobstructed view of the stage. The seating capacity will be 1,000. The building will be built with fireproof material. The roof will be iron, covered with sheet copper. The building will be supported by steel columns and the walls will be thirty-two inches thick.

The parishioners of the church, both young and old, have made extensive preparations for the dedication. Two hymns and two patriotic songs will be sung.

BLESSING OF CATHEDRAL BELLS.

The Ceremony to be Performed To-morrow by Archbishop Corrigan.

The chime of nineteen bells for St. Patrick's Cathedral will be blessed by Archbishop Corrigan to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Archbishop cut short his vacation in the country in order to come home and perform the ceremony. The bells will receive his benediction before they are hung in the north tower of the cathedral, which is to be their permanent receptacle. They have been hung on a frame work erected on the main floor of the building in the rear, near Fifth Avenue, the method of arrangement being the same as that designed for them when they are in place, 178 feet above.

The chime will be the largest in the city. Trinity has ten and Grace Church nine bells. The largest of the new chime weighs 7,000 pounds and the smallest 300. The bells were made in France, the order being given two years ago, and are the gifts of parishioners of the cathedral. On each bell is the name of some Saint of the church and the name of the donor of the bell.

A representative of the founders of the bells will visit this city soon and make sure that their arrangement is such as to give the best acoustic effect before they are permanently installed in the tower. It is expected that the chimes will be rung by electricity, but a priest of Newark, N. J., has written to the Archbishop about some system of his own invention for ringing chimes that may receive consideration.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 15.

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SUBJECT—Abstaining for the sake of others.—1 Cor. 8: 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—For none of us liveth to himself.—Rom. 14. 7.

As we stepped forward last week to consider eternal conditions, so now we step back again to consider those of time. Then we looked at the expectations of the believer—the things hoped for in the distant future. Now, we are to look at his conduct, in the midst of things felt and seen. The two subjects are, however, very intimately connected, for a man's conduct is always regulated by his faith, his love, and his hopes. Hence the Apostle says, "Now abideth faith, hope, charity"—(1 Cor. 13: 13)—the controlling power, which rule through all time, and in all places—abiding with all men, everywhere.

Nearly forty years ago a very striking allegory, by the Rev. J. De Leifde, was published in this country. It was entitled "The Inheritance and the Journey to Obtain It." The story represents a young man who has left his father's house for a student's life at Amsterdam, Holland. Released from the restraints of home, for a time, like the prodigal, he "wasted his substance with riotous living." But, like the prodigal also, he at last "came to himself." He was brought to repentance and a better mind. He began to realize the love of his father, as revealed in all his dealings with him, and in his letters, which he now read over and over again. At this juncture, by the death of a near relative, he fell heir to a large property. The news was conveyed to him in a brief but tender note from his father. It suggested that his father, from whom he had been so long estranged, never wrote the letter. But no arguments could move him. He knew that it came from his father by proofs which were conclusive to him, however they might be questioned by others. Believing the news, at once with great joy he made preparation to return to his home to receive the inheritance. "I returned to my chamber," he said, "in high glee, packed my trunk, and dreamed all night on three subjects which equally delighted me—of meeting my dear parents, of the unexpected inheritance, and of the journey that awaited me in the morning."

So he began his journey home. It was long and tedious, full of strange adventures, and in the midst of ever-varying company. But every one was temporary, under all circumstances, a marked peculiarity in both his spirit and his conduct. They were very different from most of those who journeyed with him. They strongly contrasted, especially with those of a young man who had been served for crime, and who for a time became his traveling companion. "What a difference," De Leifde says, "between traveling for an inheritance and for a sentence!—traveling to meet a Judge and traveling to meet a Father! The one involves pain at every step, the other is all hope and joy. The restless heart would fain delay the journey and defer the arrival, which it contemplates with anxiety and terror; the glad heir longs for the last mile. The one comes with faltering steps into the presence of his Judge, the other falls rejoicing into the arms of his Father."

A few weeks ago, in the lesson on Romans xiv., 10-21, our attention was called to almost exactly the same line of thought that it is in this lesson. In both lessons the believer is expected to have a spirit of forbearance and charity, and to manifest it by his conduct. In both he is enjoined to walk so circumspectly that he will not cause any about him to stumble. He must bear with their infirmities with all patience, and he must deny himself the use of things perfectly lawful for him, if that use would endanger or enfeeble others. Nothing but the religion of Christ has ever taught men such truths or demanded of men such conduct.

The Conduct of Believers.

In both lessons the instruction is based on the question of eating meats offered to idols. In the first lesson the teaching and the demand were particularly directed to the intercourse of believers with each other. They were based upon the position which each would occupy hereafter, as they stood before the judgment seat of Christ, and every one gave account of himself before God. But in this lesson it is not merely the conduct of believers toward each other that is enforced. It is the conduct of believers toward all about them—believers and unbelievers. And this conduct is to be based not only on future expectations, but upon present knowledge. They know that "an idol is nothing in the world"; that "there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in Him, and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by Him"; and that "meat commendeth not to God; for neither if we eat, are we the better; neither, if we eat not, are we the worse." (vv. 4, 6-8.) It is the knowledge of these three facts—that an idol is nothing, that there is one God, and that moral standing is independent of physical conditions—which gives the believer a peculiar "liberty" (v. 9) which the unbeliever neither possesses nor understands. But the "liberty" itself puts him under moral obligations which he must not neglect.

This letter to the Corinthians was probably written toward the close of Paul's three years' stay in Ephesus, (Acts 20: 31; 1 Cor. 16: 8,) and not from Philippi, as stated in the foot note in the A. V. The history of it seems to be this: Soon after reaching Ephesus on his third missionary journey—probably not later than the beginning of his second year there at the latest—Paul made a flying visit to Corinth. The occasion of it was the reports brought to him "by them which are of the house of Chloe." (1 Cor. 1: 11.) His visit, however, did not correct the abuses which were reported. He therefore followed it up by a letter. (1 Cor. 5: 9.) It is to this visit and letter, probably, that reference is made in 2 Cor. 2: 1-3 and 13: 1-2. The letter, however, has been lost, so that this which we call "The First Epistle to the Corinthians" is in reality the second; and "The Second Epistle" is the third. The first letter, which has been lost, brought a reply from the Church in Corinth. The reply, however, has also been lost. It evidently asked for instruction in various matters, and drew forth this Epistle, in which our lesson is found.

The points on which the Corinthian Church asked particularly to be instructed concerned celibacy and marriage, (vii. 1) meats offered to idols, (viii., 1,) and spiritual gifts, (xii., 1.) But in answering these inquiries the Apostle takes occasion to instruct them in many other matters also. We have now, however, to consider only the answer to their second question. Evidently it was in substance, Would their standing as God's children be jeopardized if they ate meat which had been dedicated to an idol? The answer extends through the tenth chapter.

A Troublesome Question Settled.

This was an important question with them. To offer meat to the idols was a very meritorious act. It secured the favor of the gods, and provided food for their priests. Very naturally the priests stimulated liberal offerings, and made the occasion of them attractive festivals. They became sacrificial feasts. "These sacrificial feasts formed an important part of the idolatrous ritual. * * * They were to the heathen what the observance of circumcision and the Mosaic ritual were to the Jewish converts." (Smith's Dictionary.)

The surplus, after such feasts, probably, was often sold in the market places without any distinctive mark. It could thus be bought by any one for his own use, or to set before guests at social entertainments. (10: 25-27.) But if a believer partook of such food, even ignorantly, the training of his whole life led him to believe that it was an act of fellowship with idolatry, and injurious to his soul. In the eyes of the general public also he was doing that which was particularly characteristic of the heathen—as much so, probably, as partaking of the Lord's Supper was characteristic of the believers in Christ. No wonder the matter was very troublesome and perplexing.

Now the Apostle meets the difficulty in a very simple and practical way. He says, in substance: "You know that an idol is nothing in the world." (v. 4.) You know also that there is only one God and Father—and that you are brought into fellowship with him through Jesus Christ, His Son. (v. 6.) If any man loves God, that fact is known by God. (v. 3.) And so, you are not His children because you eat this, or refuse to eat that—but because you love Him, and believe on His Son. Therefore you are at perfect "liberty" to eat any meat that you choose. Your standing before God is in no way, or degree, affected by what you eat.

"But your influence upon men may be affected by it. Therefore take heed lest by any means this 'liberty' of yours become a stumbling block to them that are weak. (Verse 9.) So, whether you eat, or eat not, must be regulated by circumstances and a tender, loving conscience. (Verse 10 and x., 28.) If you find that your conduct, whatever it may be, is likely to weaken the faith of another, or strengthen a temptation put in his way, your loyalty to Christ demands that you willingly change your conduct, lest a weak brother perish for whom He died, (Verse 11,) for, when ye so sin against the brethren and wound their weak conscience ye sin against Christ." (Verse 12.)

A Broad Principle Enunciated.

Now this argument relates to vastly more than the eating of meats offered to idols, in the time of Paul. It lays down broad principles for all time; for the sincere Christian, and for the thoughtless worldling of our day, as much as for the believer, and the idolater of those days. It asserts that in God's sight

Standing is not conditioned upon conduct, But conduct is conditioned upon standing.

Therefore, no worldly man can expect to become a child of God by simply giving up his worldiness, and entering upon a life of religious services, however earnest and devout he may be. As we are not made better or worse in God's sight by what we eat, or do not eat, so we are not made better or worse by anything else we may do. Religious services—as prayers and fasting, attendance at church, and partaking of the sacraments—are all exceedingly important and cannot be too highly valued. They may be, as they often have been, attended by conversion of the soul. But in themselves, and by themselves, they do not establish for any one right relations with God. We are brought nigh to Him through repentance for sin and by faith in Jesus Christ, His son. There is no other way. (Acts iv., 12.)

So with the sincere Christian. He is not a child of God because he goes to church and partakes of the sacraments. He loves and does these things because he is a child of God. But he lives in the midst of habits and pleasures and occupation that are recognized by every one as "worldly." Whether he enters into them or not—according to Paul's argument—does not make him any better or worse, in the sight of God, any more than did eating or not eating made the Corinthian believers better or worse. But if he carelessly or thoughtlessly or for his own pleasure enters into them, he will, as surely as they, affect some young and weak disciples disastrously. Moreover, by so doing, he will endanger himself. For as a light may be extinguished by immersing it in an atmosphere destitute of oxygen, so will his spiritual life go out if long exposed to worldly pleasures and pursuits. he will not be a better man by denying himself, but he will be a stronger man and vastly more helpful.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is the connection between this lesson and that of last week?

How is the relation of conduct to expectations illustrated?

What is said of the similarity of this lesson to that of Romans, xiv., 10-21?

What is the difference between the two?

On what knowledge does the believer's "liberty" rest?

What is the history of the writing of this epistle?

What were the questions the Corinthians desired answered?

What was the meaning of that relating to meats offered to idols?

Why was the question of meats offered to idols important?

How did the apostle answer it as regards their standing before God?

How did he answer it as regards their influence among men?

What great principle did this answer assert for all time?

What is its application to the worldly unbeliever?

What is its application to the true Christian?

New Church in Jersey City.

The Congregation of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church is erecting a handsome church on Wayne Street, near Jersey Avenue, Jersey City. It is to be completed by Nov. 1. In 1861, when the congregation was founded, a site was secured on Fifth Street, and a frame structure erected. Since that time the congregation has grown rapidly, and in the last twenty years, under the direction of the Rev. J. F. Peterson, its present pastor, has outgrown the capacity of the old building. The new church will seat from 800 to 1,000 persons. The front will be of brick and brownstone. The main entrance is to be from a vestibule under the tower. The tower will be 175 feet in height and will have a handsome clock, which will be given as a memorial. The auditorium will be finished in hardwood. There will be a large gallery in the shape of a horseshoe. The cost of the new building will be about $50,000

The Universal Peace Union.

The thirty-first anniversary of the Universal Peace Union will be held in the Peace Temple, Mystic, Conn., beginning Aug. 25 and lasting four days. As its name implies, this society is for peace, standing for those principles which make peace as possible as it is desirable. Alfred H. Love, President of the union, will preside, and among the speakers who will attend are the Rev. Amanda Deyo, Philadelphia; William N. Ashman, Philadelphia; the Right Rev. William Benjamin Derrick, D. D., New York; the Rev. William Heywood, Sterling, Mass., Cullen B. Foote, President of the State Sunday School Association, New Haven; Benjamin F. and Mary Frost Evans, Providence; James H. Earl, Boston; James P. Stoddard, Boston; Miss Lucy True Ames, Boston; Hamilton Wilcox, New York; J. Troth, Acotink, Va.; the Rev. Archibald Wheaton, Mystic; William J. Mann, Worcester, and the Countess di Brazza, New York. Many other prominent speakers have expressed a desire to be present.

New Church on the West Side.

Plans have been filed for the new church building of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church. The new church will be on One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, and will probably be finished in three months. There will be no formal laying of the cornerstone. The church will be two stories in height and 90 by 57 feet. Pressed brick and light stone trimmings will be the material used. In the basement will be the Sunday school room, which can be divided into four large rooms. The church proper is to be entered from the street. It will seat 350 persons. The interior will be finished in hardwood, and the church is to have stained glass windows. The cost will be $15,000.

To Follow Northfield Convention.

For four weeks after the close of the General Convention of Christian Workers, which is now being held at East Northfield, Mass., a series of post-convention addresses will be given in the Congregational Church there at 11 o'clock each day, with the exception of Mondays. The convention is expected to close on Aug. 16, and the after meetings will last until Sept. 12. The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London will give his series of Bible lectures on "The Return of Christ," from Aug. 17 to 22, inclusive. He will be followed by the Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, who will deliver six lectures. The Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago and D. L. Moody will fill the remainder of the time.

New Altar for the Cathedral.

The Spiritual Sons of De La Salle are to perpetuate the name of their illustrious founder in this city by putting a memorial altar in St. Patrick's Cathedral, of pure Gothic design, built of White Carrara marble, with onyx pillars. In the reredos will be three niches topped with open spires and surmounted by crosses. These spires will be illuminated with electric lights. In the centre niche will be a statue of the blessed De La Salle in the habit of the Christian Brother. In the other niches will be angels, and around the altar on marble slabs will be typical scenes representative of the life and work of De La Salle.

Father Myhan's Promotion.

The Rev J. H. Myhan, who has been assistant priest at St. Peter's Church, in Barclay Street, commenced his duties yesterday as assistant secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, to which position he was recently appointed. Father Myhan was born in New York and is thirty-three years old. He was educated in the St. Francis Xavier College and Troy Seminary. He was ordained in 1888, and since his connection with St. Peter's Church has shown unusual zeal, having been Director of the League of the Sacred Heart, which has over 1,000 members, and of the Sodality for Boys.

Y. W. C. A.'s Wildwood Farm.

BRENTWOOD, L. I., Aug. 13.—A great deal of good has been accomplished by the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn, at their Summer home, Wildwood Farm, one mile from this place. The home is for the benefit of the working girls of the city. It is delightfully situated. The house, which accommodates about thirty at a time, is a pleasant, rambling old place, and the farm covers a sufficient area to raise all the fruits and vegetables required. An outdoor gymnasium adds attractiveness to the place. The girls only pay $3 a week. During the present season the old mansion has been taxed to its utmost.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. BRANCH.

Plans for the Work of the Coming Fall and Winter.

The West Side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, which has nearly completed its first year's work, is making large plans for the coming Fall and Winter. The splendidly equipped building opened in November last at an expenditure of $540,000 is admirably adapted to the needs of the large number of young men in that section of the city, for whom the branch was established.

The educational feature of the Young Men's Christian Associations, now becoming almost a university in itself, will be made a special attraction. The International Committee's schedule of class work will be followed, and the list of studies to begin Oct. 4 will include the Lloyd manual woodworking, taught by W. P. Jones; bookkeeping and penmanship, in charge of George F. Cole; phonography and typewriting, George E. Fox, instructor; architectural and mechanical drawing, by R. Montgomery Schell; electricity, in charge of W. C. Clarke; English grammar and composition, taught by Dr. A. Henri Hart; civil government, F. W. Aymar, LL. B., teacher; elocution, by F. Townsend Southwick of the New York School of Expression. In addition there will be classes in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, free-hand drawing, vocal music, and first aid to the injured, in charge of competent instructors.

The building was erected to be a home and benefit socially, mentally, physically, and spiritually to young men, and, therefore, has all the features essential to this purpose. A swimming tank, bowling alleys, baths, and well equipped gymnasium, with 1,200 lockers and a running track appeal to the physical nature, while the social parlors, reading room, lecture hall, auditorium, library, and class rooms supply the means for social and mental enjoyment.

A dining room and dormitories for young men making the building their home are special attractions at this branch. Bible classes and religious services are held weekly, to which all other forms of work are designed to be tributary. The State Board of Education has secured the use of the Association Hall, and will give free weekly lectures, to which members of the branch will be welcome. The proximity to Central Park makes the West Side branch a convenient place for wheelmen, and special provision is made for their comfort.

The boys' department is an important part of the work and to it is given a separate building on Fifty-sixth Street. The boys have their own gymnasium and classes and also receive instruction in commercial and manual training subjects. A prospectus for the Fall and Winter of 1897-8 will soon be issued, and can be had upon application.

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

The Endeavor Pledge.

From The Examiner.

It is quite possible—nay, inevitable—that many, if not all, who take the Endeavor pledge may sometimes break it. But is that a valid reason for not taking it? If the answer is yes, why is it not an equally valid objection to taking upon one the vows of Christ? Shall we counsel the young to put off acceptance of Christ for fear they may not keep their pledge of fealty to Him? That would be a sad mistake. The teaching of experience is that those who become Christians at an early age make the most steadfast and consistent disciples. The Endeavor pledge is but a pledge to higher Christian living, and its frequent renewal is a constant reminder of the obligation of every disciple of the Lord to live that nobler life.

Was It Only a Little Premature?

From The Christian Advocate.

Some time ago The New York Tribune of this city had the following:

TALK ABOUT CHURCH AFFAIRS.

The Coming Westchester Meeting.

Ten Days of Good Racing Expected—The Book Programme.

Of course it was an error, but on carefully reading it we felt an incipient blush of shame, because so many things are done by societies that call themselves churches, approved by certain Chairmen of such societies, who call themselves ministers of the Gospel of Christ, that it is quite within the bounds of possibility that racing will come to be a popular method of raising money for churches.

Intemperate Silence.

From The Sunday School Times, Philadelphia.

One may be as intemperate in his silence as in his speech. The man who discovers the house afire and holds his tongue is wickedly intemperate in his silence. The man who hears a false rumor, and, knowing it to be false, does not correct it is hurtfully intemperate in his silence. It requires occasional speech to mine the gold of occasional silence. We

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KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks. Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Boston—4 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 14, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE ONLY PATH TO VICTORY.

The recent observations of QUIGG would be of grave import if they were made by the boss himself. Mr. PLATT has the power to make good all of his threats and most of his promises. He will control the Republican City Convention. There is some loose talk about shaking him off, but it will come to nothing. The Republican Party has been shaking off PLATT for the last twelve years. The only effect of the shaking is to tighten his hold and confirm his power. The terrible exhibition the party made of itself when it elected him to the Senate, evoking only a faint peep of protest from some of the virtuous Union League Club Republicans, should banish all doubts about PLATT'S ability to make the Republican Party in the city and the State of New York do his bidding.

If, therefore, PLATT, not QUIGG, had declared that the nomination of Mr. Low by the Citizens' Union prior to the Republican Convention would defeat his nomination by that convention, the remark would give a new aspect to the political situation. QUIGG says he is "sure" the Republicans will not accept a candidate from the Citizens' Union. The truth is that QUIGG is sure of nothing until PLATT is sure of it. That makes a difference.

Undoubtedly QUIGG talks as PLATT wants him to talk. The desire and hope of the boss are that the Citizens' Union may either break up or be reduced to a position of subordinate alliance with him. That is why QUIGG is put forward to say that the Republicans will nominate a candidate of their own if the Union puts up Low before their convention is held. PLATT hopes to scare Mr. Low or scare the Union into an abandonment of the proposition to nominate early in September.

While PLATT could not easily take back his own threats and predictions he can take back QUIGG'S at any moment. He knows Mr. Low's strength. He would like best to be rid of him altogether, as he is not at all the Platt ideal of a Mayoralty candidate. Foreseeing that he may have to take him, he is now fighting to avoid the necessity of having to take him from the Citizens' Union.

"The defeat of Tammany Hall by the election of a Republican Mayor" is the whole ambition of the Platt organization as stated by QUIGG. The Citizens' Union stands for a good deal more than that. The voters of this great city will not defeat Tammany Hall to secure the boon of a Republican Mayor. They don't want a Republican Mayor. They would elect a Tammany Mayor instead if PLATT should put up one of his own men. But in Mr. Low the voters recognize a man who would be neither a Republican Mayor nor a Tammany Mayor, but a Mayor independent of party and true to the highest obligations of his office. Him they want. If he were merely a party candidate, however, the candidate of Mr. PLATT, his eminent qualifications and independence of character might not save him from defeat. As the candidate of the Citizens' Union the principles he represents would be presented to the voters in a manner to win their confidence and support.

That is the only path to victory. There is no use in trying to find another. The Union must take the risk of a Republican indorsement or failure to indorse. Mr. Low might be defeated in the latter contingency. He would inevitably be defeated if a Republican indorsement was sought and obtained by dicker and coalition.

PROSPERITY AND POLITICS.

Senator STEWART announces with the fervor of the female Micawber that he will never, never abandon the "unlimited coinage of silver by the United States independently of any other nation and at the ratio of 16 to 1." He looks confidently to see that cause triumph, and very shortly. His reason for this confidence is simple. The Senator thinks that when the farmers who believe in free silver get good prices for their crops they will not sell their votes. "I believe," he says, "the temporary relief that the American people are enjoying by reason of good crops and famine elsewhere will enable them to assert their independence in 1898 and 1900. I do not believe that they will be in the abject condition that they were in 1896, which enabled the gold combination through fraud, intimidation, and bribery to achieve a victory."

As a statement of the integrity of the American people, especially of the farmers, and even of the Populist farmers, this is a cruel slander. The average voter whom Mr. STEWART accuses of taking bribes is quite as incapable of doing so as is the average Senator—perhaps more so.

Nor will returning prosperity have the effect that he professes to think. It will have just the opposite effect. Many men took up with his quack and venomous remedy of free silver because they were very poor and desperate and not well informed. When they are able to make more money than they need for daily expenditure, they will have nothing to do with this remedy. Moreover, many who were in debt were beguiled by such tempters as Mr. STEWART into thinking that with free silver they could more easily get out of debt. When they are actually out of debt, as many of them already are, they will have no use for free silver.

Meanwhile, we advise Senator STEWART to stop his malicious gabble about "the money power," "the gold combination," the "gold syndicate," the "bondage of gold contraction," and the rest of it. When times were hard and many people were suffering this talk stirred up strife and bad feeling. It came then with a bad grace from a man of wealth who has shared richly in the advantages of the class he hypocritically denounces. We advise him to study carefully and to act upon the advice of The New York Journal—a paper not unfriendly to his professed ideas. That paper, referring to the history of the past seven years, and especially to the "crash" of 1893, says:

"We should probably have recovered within a few months or a year but for politics. The business of the country was kept on the rack while Senators and stump speakers reveled in the flow of their own eloquence. Two separate and distinct tariffs have rolled their slow length through both Houses of Congress during this long-drawn agony of hard times. At least seventeen or eighteen thousand currency schemes have been exhaustively debated from the cracker boxes of every cross-roads grocery. And meanwhile the national industries have marked time.

"At last the seemingly endless nightmare is over. The people have resolved to go to work and confine politics to their leisure hours. Capital has decided that timidity can be carried to an excess, and that it is time for a little courage. Merchants are flocking to New York to buy goods, and flocks with rich virgin fleeces are flocking into Wall Street to get shorn. The wheels are beginning to hum again and the sun is shining. The world has been reviling America long enough. Let us show it that the electric nerves and the mighty muscles that made this Nation the envy of the earth eight years ago are still here."

THE HAWAIIAN JOB.

The dispatch from San Francisco which we printed yesterday and that which we print to-day are very important contributions to our knowledge of the motives and workings of the scheme for Hawaiian annexation. They bring us very close to the true inwardness of the job. At least they exhibit the Hawaiian end of it. The Washington end is still covered. We can perfectly understand the operations of the group of sugar planters, speculators, and boomers who compose what calls itself the Government of Hawaii, without the least reference to the wishes of the great majority of the inhabitants of the islands. It is not so clear what is the motive of the annexationists in Washington. When inquiry is made, they merely wrap themselves in the American flag and stimulate the eagle to scream.

But the American people are not such fools as these schemers take them to be. People in general have come to regard the project, not with enthusiasm, but with suspicious curiosity. Our dispatches tend to assuage the curiosity and to justify the suspicion. It would without doubt be convenient for the sugar planters to have us at once put them upon the footing of American growers with reference to our market for their product and relieve them of the cost of their own government, while making openings for them in American politics. But they are not willing to buy these blessings at the price charged for them by our laws. Their labor is perfectly satisfactory to themselves, and if they come under our laws they can no longer enjoy its advantages. The labor is very tractable and it is very cheap. But if the islands became part of the United States it could no longer be employed, for it contravenes our laws in two respects. In the first place, it is contract labor, and in the second place, it is Asiatic labor. It would be impossible, of course, for us to except the islands if they belonged to us from the operation of our general laws. So what the Hawaiian boomers really require as a condition of annexation is that we should change our laws in order to accommodate them. They desire all the benefits and none of the burdens.

It happens that that part of this country which is most bitterly opposed to the importation of Asiatic labor is also that part which has the most direct and intimate connection with Hawaii. The "slope" is not in the least likely to consent to any change which would open its own ports to an Asiatic invasion. While their flirtation with us was going on the Hawaiian schemers, in order to conciliate the dwellers upon the Pacific coast, turned back several shiploads of Japanese coolies, in direct violation of their treaty with Japan, and thereby gave Japan a substantial grievance. If the islands were annexed our own policy of repelling Japanese labor would take the place of the Hawaiian policy of inviting that labor. The Hawaiian schemers and the Japanese Government are of one mind in opposition to such a change, or to annexation without a modification of our laws referring to Asiatic labor and to contract labor.

That we can be induced to modify these laws in order to get Hawaii would be a forced imagination. Certainly we do not want Hawaii at that price. We do not want it at any price. The country would be "run" by the six or seven thousand inhabitants of American or European birth or descent, in fact, by the small fraction of this number which operate the present government. Of the remaining seventy-odd thousand 34,000 are "Kanakas," 15,000 Chinese, and 12,000 Japanese. This is not promising material for American citizenship.

"A NEW PARTY."

The experienced observer of politics in Massachusetts who writes for The Evening Post under the signature of "London" reports a very strong feeling in that State for the formation of a new party, the fundamental principles of which shall be sound currency and a tariff for revenue only. But he also reports that, while a very respectable number of men who have heretofore been connected with the Democratic or the Republican Party are heartily devoted to these principles, which are those of the National Democracy, there is an obstacle in the way of their union. The former Democrats insist on keeping the name, the former Republicans object to the name.

This is probably the condition of public opinion over a very large part of the Union. So long as it remains so, there is little chance for a distinctively new party, and there is not really much chance for one until the currency question is taken out of politics. Whenever that question is the dominant issue the Republicans will furnish by far the larger number of votes for sound currency, and they will, of course, not give up their views on the tariff. In other words, the tariff cannot be made an important issue by the revenue-reform sound-money men at the same time with the currency.

Until we have a permanent settlement of the currency question, the only thing that those of us can do who believe at once in sound currency and in tariff reform is to act in each election with entire independence of any party machine as may best advance these two principles, the one which is more important at the time necessarily determining our action. That is what was done last year. It is likely to be required again at each election for some time to come.

NEW MEANS OF TRAVEL.

The approaching substitution of motor power for horses as a means of traction in several of the principal streets of the city suggests some interesting speculation. That increased facility of travel will result, might go without saying, were it not that New Yorkers have so long seemed to be blind to what every small city in the country has known from experience for a long time. It actually seems necessary to force upon the attention of New York people that horses are out of date as motive power for street cars. The delay in substituting some other power in this city has been due in a large measure to the wise decision against the use of the overhead trolley. But the underground trolley will undoubtedly solve the problem. Its susceptibility to disorder through the action of snow will undoubtedly disappear soon. Practical experience will show engineers how to overcome this obstacle. The cable grip used on the East River Bridge was at first apparently an utter failure, but it very rarely causes any trouble now.

It must be obvious to all thinking persons that the laying of underground trolleys in the streets affords an opportunity for the removal from at least some thoroughfares of one of our greatest public nuisances, the constant tearing up of pavements. Now that asphalt is being so generally laid down, this matter becomes even more serious. It seems as if some method ought to be provided for building subways to contain gas pipes, water mains, and other underground apparatus which can be moved. Subways with manholes would make these lines accessible when repairs were needed without tearing up streets until New York looks like a victim of earthquakes.

But it will be interesting to note what effect the introduction of a more rapid method of surface travel will have upon the development of the upper part of the city, say from Twenty-third Street northward. That people will use such means of travel with great freedom has already been demonstrated by the large patronage of the cable roads. The extent of this patronage is not accounted for solely by the territory traversed by the lines. It is the result largely of a natural disinclination, especially upon the part of women, to climb the stairs of the elevated roads. That travel by the Eighth and Madison Avenue lines will be immensely increased cannot be doubted. That merchants will avail themselves of the benefits of such travel is equally certain, and we may reasonably expect to see a big change in the business character of the upper districts opened up by the new mode of access. It is not possible to make definite predictions as to what will take place, but the development will surely be one which will greatly change the appearance of some parts of the city.

It is also quite likely that the changes will have an effect on certain dividend-paying stocks which are now occupying very valuable corner lots. The underground trolley may in the near future have a strong influence upon the roseate views of Mr. RUSSELL SAGE in regard to Manhattan. But this is a painful subject, and perhaps it were better to let a good man enjoy his happiness while he may.

THE CANAL AND HAWAII.

A new interest attaches to the building of the canal in the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It takes neither a political economist nor a student of history to see it is an absolute necessity to the Government of the United States as a means of defense, or, rather, a means of providing a quick defense, by enabling a fleet or a squadron on the Atlantic stations to repair quickly to the Pacific by avoiding the long voyage around the Horn. With Hawaii as part of the United States the Nicaragua Canal becomes more than ever before as much of a National need as war ships and coast defenses.—The Hon. WARNER MILLER in The Mail and Express.

Better not yoke up the Nicaragua Canal project with the miserable Hawaiian job. The canal is a noble undertaking, designed and destined to confer immense benefits on the commerce of the world, especially upon the commerce of this country. The Hawaiian annexation scheme is an unsavory intrigue for personal gain that has already led us into the perpetration of an international crime and will sooner or later cover with a black cloud of scandal all who are engaged in it.

The promoters of the canal enterprise will make a mistake if they allow it to become associated in the public mind with the disreputable designs of the Hawaiian gang. The Hawaiian treaty has never got beyond the stage of negotiation by the Executive. It is in the hands of the Senate. Ratification may never come. The disgust of the American people at the plot to take a colony of lepers into their household will make itself felt in the Senate Chamber. The treaty may be sent the way to dusty death, and any scheme found consorting with it would be likely to share its fate.

Ex-Senator MILLER seems to be aware of the impolicy of a Hawaiian partnership for the canal. He merely alludes to its relation to the defense of Hawaii, but talks at length of its commercial aspects, and most hopefully of the new commission of engineers which will go to Nicaragua in September to examine the route and report on the probable cost. The Nicaragua Canal ought to be built. It will be a piece of National good fortune if the engineers of the commission find that its construction is financially practicable. But don't let it get mixed up with the Hawaiian mess.

The collision which occurred yesterday near Pittsburg was trifling in itself. It is noteworthy, however, as the first departure from the rule of obedience to law which has thus far been observed by the strikers. Technically the proceeding may have amounted to a riot, but the good sense of the strikers prevented it from becoming a riot in the ordinary use of the word. The propriety of the injunction which the strikers reluctantly and grudgingly obeyed is fully vindicated by the result. When unemployed men take to marching over the public roads in bodies of a thousand strong they necessarily threaten the public peace, and they do this the more if they avowedly intend to "discuss" the cause of their lack of employment with men who prefer to remain at work. A court must take judicial notice of the danger thus threatened to the public peace when the facts are brought to its attention. In such a case "government by injunction" may be the alternative to riot and bloodshed. Meanwhile it is very gratifying to note that the respect for law of the strikers has not yet failed them, though the strain is necessarily increasing every day. It is noteworthy that, although DEBS, remaining in Pennsylvania, has expressed the utmost contempt for the court in West Virginia which enjoined him from instigating riot in that State, he has not ventured to disobey the injunction. The term which he has already served in the common jail has sickled over the native hue of his resolution with the pale cast of thought and thus exerted a most wholesome influence upon him. He is not likely to risk a repetition of that experience.

It is very possible that foreign observers have done injustice to the Sultan by failing to take account of his difficulties. There is no doubt that the Turkish Army was extremely disgusted by the proposition to withdraw it from Thessaly. The statement of its commander that he would not be answerable for its conduct if the proposition were enforced was very likely true. The natural corollary to this feeling of the army is the appearance in Constantinople of placards inciting to rebellion. If the Turks should of their own accord depose ABDUL HAMID, no rational person would have any complaints to make. But it is natural that the Sultan himself should cherish some objections to that course and should do everything in his power to prevent the adoption of it.

If there be any lingering vitality in the duello, it should be shown in the outcome of the meeting which it is reported that the Count of TURIN is seeking with Prince HENRY of ORLEANS. Anything short of a serious encounter, fought out with courage and determination between these two young men of royal blood, would make ridiculous the time-worn convention as to the relation between honor and a personal combat. There has been such thundering in the index in the affair that a failure of any sort would excite the contemptuous laughter of the world. Doubtless that would be the best possible upshot of the business so far as the healthy sentiment of European society is concerned. And yet it is permitted to hope that the descendants of VICTOR EMMANUEL and the Orleans Princes are not really mere braggarts and cowards.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Naturally the people of Halifax were much interested in the docking of the Indiana, and were willing to get up very early in the morning so that they might not miss the spectacle. If this extension of British hospitality had been merely a courteous favor which the United States could repay in kind, and which was accepted for convenience's sake, not necessity's, the episode would have excited only pleasurable emotions in American observers, but as it was, the wonder is that several of the Indiana's officers, as well as one of her sailors, did not try to distract attention from the meaning of what was going on by falling into the water. One can laugh at the adventure of the ammunition schooner Blanche Morgan, but in this case of our battleship the humiliation falls on a nation and not on a few officials. That's different.

—The passing days, each anxiously interrogated, have now given convincing evidence that the reorganized Police Board, either from disinclination or inability, is not going to restore Printing House Square to public uses. It would seem to be the part of wisdom, therefore, no longer to complain about interruption of traffic by the mob that assembles there for several hours every afternoon, but from study of the existing conditions to find out such admirable or consoling features of the case as may exist. This is a task obviously more profitable than lamentations over something that must be endured, and fortunately it proves to be one by no means without result. For instance, the philosophic observer of this gathering of youthful street waifs and elderly tramps can, if he chooses, forget the joy which one exponent of yellow journalism feels at seeing its constituency thus gathered before its doors, and remember the pain experienced by that journal's rival at finding itself again outdone and consequently deserted. Realization of this sorrow nearly or quite compensates for appreciation of the delight. Then consider the crowd itself. One needs to be very philosophical indeed to take pleasure in that, it must be confessed, but still it can be done, for there is scientific interest in grouped humanity, no matter how idle, shiftless, unintelligent, or uncleanly the component elements of the group may be. And no doubt this crowd might be more harmfully employed than it is. For instance, the boys in it might and probably would devote their afternoons to pitching pennies, playing craps, or reading Laura Jean Libbey if they were not thus crowded into virtuous inactivity before a blue diagram, while the tramps would fall into hopeless lethargy on the park benches or plan petty larceny in stale-beer dives. There is instruction to be derived by the philosopher, too, from the periodic roars which the mob sends up. The sound, rather impressive in volume and not altogether unpleasant in quality, beautifully illustrates the possibilities of human folly, and in its way is at once a warning and a lesson to those serious-minded enough to heed its inner meanings. The subject has not been half exhausted, but enough has been said to distract attention from the Police Commissioners, and to prevent, we hope, any more angry denunciation of those well-intentioned officials, who, we are willing to believe, would compel their subordinates to obey orders if they had the power.

—We note with sincerest sympathy for the English sportsman that in Derbyshire, this year, the grouse, though plentiful, are very wild, and that as a consequence bags large enough to inspire pride cannot be made. What have the keepers been about? A game bird that will not come within two or three feet of the hunter when he calls "Chick, chick, chick!" is evidently a creature worthy of attention from no gentleman of real sporting instincts. The Britishers would better come over to America and shoot grizzly bears, well-trained and obliging animals, that sleep under the piazza and will come out and sit on the steps to be peppered with bullets whenever the hunter whistles to them.

PERSONAL.

—So the check for $25 which Senator HANNA'S lieutenant sent to Mr. PREYER on the eve of Ohio's Populist Convention was merely an obliging response to a written appeal for a personal loan and in no sense a political investment. Well, it must be admitted that the explanation is a pretty good one. Not knowing whether or not Mr. PREYER is accustomed to ask for such accommodations frequently, or if Secretary DICK is in the habit of granting such requests, we are disposed to let the probability of the demand balance the improbability of the concession, but it is a bit curious that the matter wasn't settled conclusively by an exhibition of Mr. PREYER'S note. Evidences of indebtedness are rarely destroyed by such good business men as those on the Ohio Republican State Committee.

—There was no truth in the somewhat widely published report that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington has prepared a portrait of President MCKINLEY with which to ornament one of the new silver certificates. Such a portrait has, indeed, been made, but it will not appear, everybody hopes and trusts, for many a year on any of the Nation's promises to pay. A wise statute positively prohibits the picturing of any living person on notes, certificates, bonds, or other issues of the Government, and the existence of this law is sufficient refutation of the rumor that the President is to be thus honored. Whenever an Administration changes, however, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing takes care to secure and engrave a good portrait of its prominent members, and this has been done in regular course with President MCKINLEY and his Cabinet, and plates and proofs of these pictures have been carefully put away for possible future use on the currency. The custom is one which, it is said, the subjects of the engravings rather avoid discussing for fear of unpleasant little chills along the spinal column. Distinction of this particular sort is so troublesome to acquire that no marked eagerness for it is shown.

—After thinking the matter over and considering the strong arguments presented to him, the Sultan of Morocco has decided that Americans deserve to be treated as well as other people. This happy outcome of a case that presented many difficulties is calculated to convince some of us, who have been declaiming about the superiority of logic to warships, that sometimes warships and logic are one.

—Few men really greater than Lord KELVIN, who arrived yesterday on the Campania, have ever visited this city. His title, it is pleasant to record, has nothing whatever to do with his pre-eminence, and there would be no disrespect to him if New Yorkers joined with the European nobility in finding a title so new as his just a little amusing. But while expressions of this feeling would not be disrespectful, they would be a bit discourteous, so none of them shall be heard. Lord KELVIN'S claim to honor is the fact that he has done something for the world—that he has done many and important things for it. From sailors alone this quiet Scotch professor has earned enough gratitude to set a hundred professional philanthropists on a hundred separate lofty pedestals. Had he done nothing for followers of the sea except to give them the sounding machine that bears his name—the old name, not the new one—they would have reason to regard him as a friend indeed. In former days throwing the "dipsy" lead was a task to be undertaken with angry reluctance in fair weather and with fierce hatred when waves were high and the wind was cold. Using the primitive rope and heavy plummet, each sounding in deep water usually cost the whole ship's company two or three hours of work as hard and disagreeable as any performed by sailors, which is the same as saying by anybody. The Thomson sounding machine enables two men to get a more accurate result in ten minutes, and with practically no trouble at all. This is the feature Jack appreciates, while his officers and owners rejoice that soundings can now be taken without stopping a steamer or heaving to a sailing vessel, as was necessary with the old apparatus. The Thomson line is made of piano wire, so it sinks and rises easily, and the depth is ascertained, not by measuring the wire, but from the chemical record in a glass tube of the hydrostatic pressure at the bottom, so it is not essential to accuracy that the wire should descend perpendicularly. Lord KELVIN has done other favors to sailors, and his contributions to electrical science are of enormous value, but this sounding machine somehow seems to be the finest of his achievements, for it added to the happiness and comfort of a class of men that have sadly little of either.

CURRENT NOTES.

Pennsylvania has appropriated half a million dollars for its new Capitol. The commission says it will build it for a price within the amount set, and that it will last a hundred years, barring accidents.

* * *

A few of the academies for which New England was famous in days gone by survive, and one of them, the Peacham Academy, in Vermont, has just celebrated its centennial by guns at sunrise and a dinner at noon at which the alumni ate and glorified the institution's past.

* * *

R. A. Moseley, Jr., recently Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Alabama, is reported to be desirous of obtaining the nomination of his party for Governor at the next election, in the expectation that it will reject fusion and run a straight ticket and that the Democrats will split on the financial question and have two tickets in the field.

* * *

Prof. James M. Garnett of Middleburg, Va., is gathering materials for a life of the late Senator R. M. T. Hunter, and as he finds it difficult to obtain much besides the public documents which are matters of record, he has asked all friends who enjoyed correspondence with the Senator to send to him the originals or copies of the letters they received from Mr. Hunter.

* * *

The firemen of Boston are planning to commemorate in some acceptable way the twenty-fifth anniversay of "the big fire" in that city, which destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property Nov. 9, 1872. One feature suggested is a banquet at which those men who were members of the Fire Department at that time and still survive shall be honored guests.

* * *

Another family having living representatives of five generations is that of George Merchant of Gloucester, Mass., who celebrated his ninetieth birthday on Wednesday last, he being in good health and spirits. The remaining four of the group of five, who were photographed together, are women and girls, the last one being two months old, but he has many male descendants.

* * *

The Hon. James G. Bailey, whom the Republicans of Kentucky have nominated for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the solitary general officer to be chosen at the coming election, is only twenty-nine years of age, but The Louisville Courier-Journal says that he is a handsome young man, of pleasing address and a good speaker, equipped with a good education, and having an understanding of party affairs and principles beyond one of his years.

* * *

Bishop Key of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is reported to have said recently that a reunion of the Northern and Southern churches of his denomination, as was urged at the recent Epworth League Convention in Toronto, Ontario, can never be, or, at least, if ever, not in very many years. For one thing, he says, the church would be too large, and the General Conference, which is the only legislative body they have, would become a mob of men, and legislation would be impossible. As the two bodies now live in all kindness and good work, he added, there is no necessity for union.

TALK ABOUT ALASKA.

Some of the Things the Far Country Is Noted For.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Alaska is two and one-half times as large as Texas.

It is eight times as large as all of New England.

It is as large as the South, excluding Texas.

It is as large as all of the States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, including Virginia and West Virginia.

It makes San Francisco east of our centre.

Its coast line is 26,000 miles.

It has the highest mountain in North America.

It has the only forest-covered glacier in the world.

It has the best yellow cedar in the world.

It has the greatest seal fisheries.

It has the greatest salmon fisheries.

It has cod banks that beat Newfoundland.

It has the largest river in the world.

A man standing on a bank of the Yukon 150 miles from its mouth cannot see the other bank.

The Yukon is twenty miles wide 700 miles from its mouth. With its tributaries it is navigable 2,500 miles. It discharges one-third more water than the Mississippi. The water is fresh fifteen miles from its mouth. It has more gold in its basin than any other river.

Yukon basin gold is estimated at $5,000,000,000.

Silk should be worn next to the body, then woolen, and then furs.

Citric acid should be taken to prevent scurvy.

Snow glasses should not be forgotten.

Nowhere are mosquitoes so numerous.

There are two kinds of poisonous flies.

There are no snakes in Alaska.

Moose are plentiful. The flesh resembles horse flesh.

It is probable that in twelve months Dawson will be within four days of Juneau.

In Central and Northern Alaska the ground is frozen to a depth of 200 feet.

Snowfall in the interior is very light—six inches or so.

The heaviest rain and snow are on the southeast coast.

No land contains finer spruce timber.

In its low temperatures gold filling in teeth contracts and falls out. Use amalgam.

Men born in southern latitudes have become insane in the long dark.

Take a chessboard and men. They prevent dementia.

A temperature of 75 degrees below zero has been recorded.

When it gets lower than 50 there is no wind.

A tent is as good as a house, and is cheaper.

No shelter is needed except when the wind blows. At other times a sleeping bag answers all purposes.

Just below rapids ice forms only nine feet thick, and there fishing is done. In other places it will reach forty feet.

In the dark season twilight last six hours and almost any kind of work can be done.

Elk, cariboo, and grouse are common, and easily killed.

Don't eat snow or ice. Melt them. Else quinsy.

In low temperature the inside of the throat sometimes freezes. This is locally called "frost burning."

For frozen fingers use cold water.

Sweat under blankets in Summer or get rheumatism.

In Summer all land not mountain is swamp.

Talk on the ice pack is heard a half mile.

An expert placer miner can pan dry.

Alaskan "dust" is as big as wheat.

Some gold is fine enough to float.

Wear silk gloves and then fur.

Reindeer will be the future locomotives.

Alaskan dogs are wonderfully intelligent—the result of selection and heredity.

The natives are all honest.

Hay grows as high as a man's head.

Hardy vegetables can be raised.

All streams show true gold fissures.

Take plenty of flour. Buy all you think you need, then buy more. Last Winter a man killed himself because he had five pounds of baking powder and no flour.

Under act of Congress communities of miners can make their own laws.

No thief gets a fairer trial anywhere, nor any prompter execution.

Make caches on platforms six feet high. Wolves.

It will pay to wait a year or two. It costs $1,000 now and will cost $200 then.

All distances are gigantic. It is 2,000 miles from Sitka to Klondike.

All wood in the Aleutian Islands grew on glaciers in Alaska.

Whole forests break into the sea.

Some streams are bridged by glaciers.

Some wood is beautifully polished by glacier action.

Avalanches in the interior are unknown.

Owing to dryness there is not much suffering from the cold.

Take a 40-80 rifle, with telescope sights.

One small tribe makes $2,500 a year from silver fox skins. They are worth $250 each.

Exposed portions of the body freeze in three minutes.

Enough library: One Bible, one Shakespeare.

Snowshoes not needed in the mine country.

Buy mines from discouraged miners.

Trading companies will not carry goods for competitors.

Next year competition will bring down their prices 50 per cent.

Meals on the boat up the river cost $1 each.

Men who have gone this Winter to make their living sawing wood will not have time to say much.

Jewelers' Memorandum Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As there seems to be a general dissatisfaction of the wholesale jewelry and diamond trade in regard to the jewelers' memorandum law, recently passed by the Assembly, which they claim is unjust to them, allow me through your very valuable medium to say and assert that it is one of the few just and equitable laws passed by the last Assembly. The wholesale dealers cry that the law has been passed by the connivance of the greatly cried-down pawnbroker, but no, this law has been passed by intelligent men in order to make a great many so-called jewelers and diamond merchants less conniving and their pseudo memorandum customer a little more honest.

It has been the custom, or rather the rule, for those pseudo customers to go to the pawnbroker, pledge a lot of goods received from the wholesaler on memorandum, go to Hoboken, and then send the tickets to the very honest jeweler, who at once gets a replevin for the goods from the "dishonest" pawnbroker, and recovers his goods. His friend has the money. Let the wholesale dealers give their goods on memorandum to honest and known dealers and they will have no cause to complain of a just law.

MORRIS WODISKA,
197 Third Avenue.

Aug. 13, 1897.

Candidates for the Mayoralty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A good list from which to select a Mayoralty candidate:

Republican—The Hon. Thomas Platt; in case of ineligibility, Chairman Quigg.
Democratic—The Hon. Richard Croker.
Honest Republican and Democratic Choice—Seth Low! Not "honorable," but honest.

MAYORALTY.

New York, Aug. 13, 1897.

NUGGETS.

At First Thought.

It seems strange that strong drink should be considered a weakness.—Philadelphia Record.

Ready to Hand.

The wireless telegraphy scheme should be tried in Alaska. The country is fully equipped for the service.—Chicago Tribune.

Best Way.

As to the best way to go to the Klondike, accounts differ, but a good many who have been there say the best way is to go slow.—Chicago News.

Good Looks Go a Great Ways.

"Miss Highsee is a beautiful singer, isn't she?"

"Very. That was what made her singing endurable."—Washington Times.

Conducive to Length of Days.

Longevity must be a very healthy profession, to judge from the number of people who have followed it for one hundred years or more.—Boston Transcript.

Practical After All.

Romantic Miss—Do you love me well enough to do battle for me?

Ardent Suitor—Ay, against a thousand.

"Well, Mr. Bigfish is paying me a good deal of attention. Would you fight him for me?

"Yes, I would."

"Could you whip him?"

"N-o; he'd probably thrash the life half out of me."

"Mercy! Well, never mind. I'll take you without any fighting, and, oh, do please remember, my darling promise me that if you ever see Mr. Bigfish coming, you'll run."—New York Weekly.

At His Wits' End.

He sat in his office musing. "Now, here are two tickets for the theatre to-night," he said. "If I ask Jones to go with me I'm sure to find out when I get home to dinner that it's the only thing that's been here in a year that my wife really wants to see; and if I don't ask any one to go and plan to take her I'll learn when it's too late to make any change that nothing could hire her to sit through the old piece."

He puzzled his head over the question for an hour and then he tossed up a quarter to decide what he would do, although he knew he would lose whichever way it came.—Chicago Post.

A BACHELOR'S CONFESSION.

From The Washington Star.

In love stories only you'll meet her,
'Mongst yellow and torn magazines;
In quaint-looking costumes you greet her,
A stranger to these busy scenes.
And her curious hats and odd bonnets
No contrasts more striking can show,
Than the fondness for love-knots and sonnets
Of the old-fashioned girl with "a beau."

She opened her casement to listen
To the notes of the pleading guitar,
When the stars caused the poplars to glisten
And the mocking bird answered afar.
And she learned from the language of flowers
The nothings he wished her to know,
As she strayed through the blossoming bowers,
The old-fashioned girl with "a beau."

The ballads of then I abandon
And carol the popular tune:
Yet I long to be humming "Belle Brandon,"
And even "The Lone Silver Moon."
And it's hard to pretend to be scornful,
For she smiled with those songs long ago,
Or wept when the cadence was mournful,
The old-fashioned girl with "a beau."

I bow to the lass with a liking
For languages, science, and art;
Who is clever at tennis or biking—
There is homage for her from my heart.
But it cannot displace the affection,
Which, half 'gainst my will, I bestow,
As I see in sweet retrospection—
The old-fashioned girl with "a beau."

CARLIST UPRISING FEARED

Military Precautions Taken at Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, and Seville in Spain.

LONDON FULL OF FOLLOWERS

Chevalier Lumbye Says Nothing but Foreign Interference Will Prevent Don Carlos from Reaching the Throne When He Lands Again.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—Military precautions have been taken for some time past against the possibility of a Carlist or Republican rising, and the steps taken have been increased recently, chiefly here, at Barcelona, Bilbao, and at Seville.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, during the course of a long article upon the increasing activity of the Carlists, says it is not generally known that London is one of the strongholds of the Carlists, thousands of active followers of the claimant of the Spanish throne being located in this city. The Pall Mall Gazette adds:

"Their leaders seem to think that the fall of Canovas brings their opportunity nearer. During the past week they have held many meetings to discuss the best means of assisting their colleagues in Spain in the event of a rising."

The Chevalier Lumbye, head of the Carlist Club, during the course of an interview, is quoted as saying:

"The Carlists are highly organized throughout Spain. When Don Carlos next lands, nothing but foreign interference will prevent him from reaching the throne. There are 10,000 volunteers in England ready to fight for him."

TO WATCH FOR ANARCHISTS.

Commissioner Powderly Sends a Letter to Immigration Officials.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Commissioner Powderly of the Immigration Bureau has sent the following letter of instructions to immigration officials at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Quebec, Canada, relative to the anticipated arrival in this country of Spanish Anarchists:

"Information has reached this bureau to the effect that one Planas, a leader of the Spanish Anarchists, has been expelled from France, being conducted to Havre, from which port it is expected he will sail to the United States. I am also advised that Tarrida Marmol, another Spanish Anarchist, is believed to have gone to England and probably is en route to this country. A careful inspection should be made of arriving passengers in order that should any of this class be detected a careful examination can be had as to their right of admission into the United States under existing laws."

It is stated at the Immigration Bureau that there is no law under which persons can be excluded on the ground that they are Anarchists, nor is anarchy anywhere declared to be a crime, so that if Planas and Marmol are refused admission into the country, the refusal must be based solely upon the fact that they come within the general immigration law as to paupers, contract laborers, and criminals. This law expressly provides, however, that "nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to any persons convicted of a political offense may be designated as a felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor, involving moral turpitude, by the laws of the land whence he came or by the court convicting."

THE FUNERAL OF CANOVAS.

When the Coffin Is Lifted, His Widow Says She Forgives the Assassin.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—The funeral of Señor Canovas del Castillo to-day was a most touching and solemn ceremony. All the troops of the garrison lined the route along which the cortège moved; the flags were lowered and the public buildings, embassies, Consulates, and clubs were heavily draped with crepe.

More than a thousand wreaths were deposited in the death chamber. A salvo of artillery announced the starting of the funeral procession, which moved slowly through an enormous crowd, in which all heads were bare and many eyes were weeping.

A peculiarly poignant scene ensued as the Duke of Sotomayor, Marshal Martinez Campos, Marquis Pazo de la Merrzed, and the other pallbearers lifted the coffin. Señora Canovas, in a clear, firm tone, said: "I desire that all should know I forgive the assassin. It is the greatest sacrifice I can make; but I make it for the sake of what I know of my husband's great heart."

Throughout the entire distance between the death chamber and the church the roadway was strewn with flowers and laurels.

Señor Sagasta headed the cortège, which was formed of militia, Deputies, Senators, Generals, Admirals, and delegations representing all the principal public bodies. The wreath of the Queen Regent rested upon the coffin and other floral tributes were carried in special carriages.

The military honors were those due a commander of a fortress dying in his command. The processions occupied two and a half hours in passing a given point.

Among the most notable features were deputations of the provincial Councils, with mace bearers in curious mediaeval costumes, and a royal escort of palace halberdiers, which, according to strict ceremony, is only wont to be present at royal funerals, and was, therefore, a unique honor.

Eight horses drew the hearse. The chief mourners were the Duke of Sotomayor, Major Domo of the royal household; Gen. Martinez Campos, temporary President of the Council, with the other members of the Cabinet; Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, the Archbishop of Madrid, and the deceased's nephews. All in the procession who were not entitled to wear uniform wore deep mourning.

All the shops in the city were closed and a very large proportion of the populace that thronged the streets appeared in mourning garb. The entire garrison marched past the coffin, and the service lasted from 4 until 7:30 P. M.

The body of Señor Canovas was interred in the family vault in St. Isidoro Cemetery, amid salvos of artillery and the tolling of all the bells of the city.

MASS FOR CANOVAS IN LONDON.

Foreign Ambassadors Among Those Present at the Spanish Church.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Prime Minister of Spain, Señor Canovas del Castillo, was celebrated this morning in the Spanish Church. The altar was draped with black, and in the centre of the main aisle was a catafalque covered with a pall of purple velvet with a large gold cross. There were many people present at the service, including the Spanish Ambassador, Count Casa Valencia, and his staff, all in full uniform; the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay; the German Ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the Italian Ambassador, Gen. Ferrero; most of the Ministers, Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy; Lord Glenesk, proprietor of The Morning Post, and many women.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S CONDOLENCE.

He Bows His Head Every Time He Hears the Name of Canovas.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—Prince Bismarck, in his telegram of condolence to Señora Canovas, says: "I have never bowed my head before any one, but I bow it every time I hear the name of Canovas."

Spanish Minister Not to Resign.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—The Epoca denies that the Minister for the Interior, Señor F. Cos-Gayon, contemplates resigning.

ALL READY FOR THE DUEL.

Prince Henri Expected to Meet the Count of Turin at an Early Hour To-day.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The seconds of Prince Henri of Orleans and Gen. Albertone had a brief interview to-day, but they postponed the discussion of the proposed duel between the General and the Prince, in consequence of the intervention of Prince Victor Emmanuel, Count of Turin, the second nephew of the King of Italy, who claims precedence over all others in the matter. The Count arrived in this city during the evening.

Prince Henri of Orleans found the challenge of the Count of Turin on his arrival at his father's house in the Rue Jean Goujon and immediately telegraphed his acceptance.

It is understood that the seconds are now conferring as to the conditions of the duel. Gen. Count Avagadro di Quinto and Marquis Carlo Ginori will act as seconds for the Count of Turin.

It is said that the duel will take place to-morrow morning in the vicinity of Paris, probably at Chantilly or Fontainebleau. The conditions are severe.

The Count of Turin, it appears, left Italy without the authority of his superiors or the permission of the Minister of War.

ROME, Aug. 13.—A local newspaper says that the Count of Turin, who is understood to have challenged Prince Henri of Orleans to fight a duel, left Italy secretly for that purpose, his departure being unknown even to the Commissioner of Police. The Count was accompanied by the Marquis di Ginori and an aide-de-camp. Swords are reported to have been selected as the weapons to be used in the encounter.

WAR FEELING IN NICARAGUA.

President Zelaya's Advisers Trying to Rally the People for a Strife with Costa Rica.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 13.—Some of the advisers of President Zelaya are endeavoring to rally the people of Nicaragua to sustain him in a war with Costa Rica, on various misleading pretexts, because of an old ill feeling between the two Governments. They point to the fact that Costa Rica refused to join the organization of the Presidents of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras, at Anapala, in 1895, to keep each other in power, and that in the arbitration as to the boundary line between Nicaragua and Costa Rica the latter won every contested point. They add that recently the Government of Costa Rica decreed that certain articles could be admitted free of duty to her territory on the south side of the San Juan del Norte River. This act Nicaragua's Government declares to be an effort on the part of Costa Rica to control that river and the port of San Juan del Sur, (Greytown.) There has never been a Custom House at that port. Nicaragua's Custom House is at Castillo, far up the river.

It is also recalled that the delegates appointed by the Presidents of each of the Central American States, who assembled at Guatemala City in June last and agreed on a Constitution for the confederacy of the five States, which agreed to by the Congress of those States—inserted a clause declaring that the confederacy should be organized whenever two of the States agreed to it. Presidents Barrios of Guatemala and Iglesias of Costa Rica have agreed to form the confederacy, and it is added that President Iglesias of Costa Rica is to be the first President, and that its capital is to be at San José, Costa Rica, for the first term, thus disappointing the Presidents of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras, who, it is claimed, desired to make one of themselves President, and thus get control of the arms of Guatemala and Costa Rica.

GERMAN EMPEROR AT KIEL.

The Hohenzollern Arrives Home from Cronstadt Roads.

KIEL, Aug. 13.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria, returned here this afternoon from Cronstadt Roads. The warships in the harbor saluted, and the Imperial Crown Prince and Prince Eitel went on board the yacht and greeted their parents.

PHILIPPINE CONVICTS REVOLT.

Two Spanish Soldiers and 73 Rebels Killed at a Military Prison.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—According to an official dispatch from Manila, Philippine Islands, a serious revolt and outbreak have taken place at the military prison at Papamga.

In the efforts to restore order two Spanish soldiers and 78 insurgents were killed. Many others were wounded on both sides.

GERMAN GOODS IN CANADA.

To Enjoy the Same Duties as English Until Aug. 1, 1898.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The official Reichfanzeiger announces to-day that the Canadian Customs Department has directed that German goods imported direct shall, until Aug. 1, 1898, enjoy the same preferential duties as are accorded to English goods, and that the additional duties levied on these goods since April 22 are to be refunded on application.

DISPUTE WITH MOROCCO ENDED.

American Citizens Henceforth to Enjoy Equal Rights with Others.

TANGIER, Aug. 13.—The special commission headed by United States Vice Consul Carleton has returned here from the city of Morocco with the answer of the Sultan to the demands of the United States relative to the rights of American citizens in Morocco. The answer is satisfactory, and Americans will henceforth enjoy the same rights as the citizens of other countries. The Foreign Minister of Morocco and Vice Consul Carleton will now conclude the settlement of the matter in dispute.

The report that the Moorish Government had proposed arbitration is untrue.

SIR ISAAC HOLDEN DEAD.

Inventor of the Lucifer Match and a Member of Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Sir Isaac Holden is dead. He was born in 1807, and had represented Knaresborough and the Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire in Parliament.

Sir Isaac Holden was distinguished as the inventor of the lucifer match. His parents were poor, and he rose to eminence by his own unaided efforts. He was for many years a member of the House of Commons, and was made a baronet in recognition of the value of his inventions to English trade and commerce. His most profitable invention was a machine for carding wool, which, it is said, revolutionized that business.

Peace Preliminaries with Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—Some of the Ambassadors have not yet received the replies of their Governments in regard to the evacuation compromise proposed by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, but it is believed the compromise will be accepted, and that the peace preliminaries will be signed on Saturday.

Portuguese Victory in Africa.

LISBON, Aug. 13.—It is officially announced here that the Portugese troops surprised and routed the rebellious Mapulanquenes on Tuesday last, killing 23 chiefs and 293 of their followers, in addition to wounding many of the rebels. The Portuguese had 2 men killed and 14 wounded. All the territory of the rebellious tribesmen has been laid waste.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The official returns just published show that the imports into France for the past seven months were 20,017,000f. below those of 1896. On the other hand, the exports foot up 177,637,000f., more than during the same period of 1896. A decree has been gazetted temporarily admitting hard and soft wheat for milling purposes.

Hoping for Peace in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 13.—An envoy has arrived here direct from the insurgent camp, and it is still hoped that peace will be arranged.

AFGHAN INTRIGUE IN INDIA

The Ameer Suspected of Conniving at the Recent Risings of Tribesmen.

MUCH ALARM FELT IN ENGLAND

The Riots Pronounced Only a Preliminary Trial of Mohammedan Strength — Strong Military Measures to Quiet the Tribes.

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.—The impression is growing that Abdurrahman Kahn, the Ameer of Afghanistan, is conniving at, if not actually assisting, the tribal risings.

It is reported that he has recalled the Afghan agents at Simla, Calcutta, Karachi, and Bombay, summoning them to Cabul, his capital.

From inquiries it is ascertained that Yar Mahomed Khan, the Bombay agent, left for Cabul a few days ago, in response to a message from the Ameer. Before he left he disposed of all his movable property.

Col. Sufi Godan Russool, the Afghan agent at Calcutta, left that city nearly three weeks ago in the company of Chief Kumar, who was permitted to return to Cabul.

It is believed that some sections of the Afrodis are in revolt. The Hindus at Peshawar are in fear of being robbed and looted by the Mohammedans.

A company of Bombay sappers will leave Kirkee for Rawalpindi to-morrow, and orders have been given to the Dorsetshire regiment and a company of Madras sappers to leave Bangalore for Rawalpindi immediately.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.—It is officially announced that two complete reserve brigades will be concentrated at Rawalpindi, each comprising several battalions of infantry and cavalry, with field and mountain batteries and sappers.

This decision is probably the result of the rumored Afghan complicity in the tribal insurrections.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The news of the suspected Afghan intrigues is very seriously regarded here. The English newspapers published in India had already discussed the possibility of the Ameer's complicity. It was reported some time ago that he had sent thousands of copies of his book on the Jehad, or religious war, to the native Indian regiments, while anonymous letters appeared in the Indian native press, glorifying the Turkish victories as "Islam's rising star," and declaring that the Ameer was ready to come, like the glorious Mahmud Sabuktagin of yore, to rid India of the thralldom of the Christian yoke; bidding all the faithful to be prepared, and asserting that the riots at Chitpur were really a preliminary trial of Mohammedan strength, carefully organized by the highly educated real leaders of the community.

While the authority of the Afghan Ameer over the frontier tribes is very weak, it must be remembered that the Afghan General, Gholam Haidar, commanding at Asmar, who was in constant communication with the Mollah who led the attack on Fort Shabkadr last Saturday, is the Ameer's chief and most trusted commander, and, taking into consideration the symptoms of unrest near Peshawur since the attack on Camp Malakand, the Indian Government will be well advised if it makes preparations to meet all eventualities.

When the two reserve brigades have been concentrated at Rawalpindi the Government force in the Punjab will be strong enough to make operations possible in any direction throughout the whole extent of the Northwest.

Gen. Blood has two full brigades in Swat. Gen. Elles has a similar force in the vicinity of Peshawur. Another reserve brigade is split up between Mardan and Rawalpindi, and this is exclusive of the Tochi field force.

The news of the military preparations will probably tend to quiet the tribes. The latest reports are that the Mohmand tribesmen who were defeated in the attack on Fort Shabkadr and pursued by the Government troops across the frontier are carrying their dead and wounded back across the Cabul River in the direction of Dakka, where the Ameer has a local Governor.

The tribes and chiefs in the Lower Swat Valley, around Malakand and Chakdara, have surrendered unconditionally, and it is expected that the tribesmen in the Upper Swat Valley will follow their example. If they do not submit, a punitive expedition will start for that point to-morrow.

ANARCHIST ARRESTS IN MILAN.

Letters from Cesario Santo and Pietro Acciarito Found—Evidences of an International Plot.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A special dispatch from Milan says that three Anarchists were arrested there this morning and that the police seized a number of documents, bombs, and explosives.

The documents captured by the police, it is further stated, include letters from Cesario Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, and Pietro Acciarito, who attempted to assassinate King Humbert in April last. Other arrests are expected to follow. The Italian police claim they have conclusive evidence of the existence of an international Anarchist plot.

Arrested for Threatening France.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—An Italian named Callini was arrested to-day at the Gare de Lyon here for violently threatening France and declaring he intended to imitate Cesario Santo, the assassin of President Carnot. The police have not yet decided whether the prisoner is an Anarchist or merely a crank.

TELEGRAPHERS NOT TO STRIKE.

A Great Meeting to Discuss the Question Held in London.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The telegraphers connected with the Post Office Department of the Government held a great meeting this evening to discuss the question of a strike, in view of the decision of the Duke of Norfolk, the Postmaster General, with respect to the principal grievances recently laid before him by a committee of the Telegraph Clerks' Association.

The Postmaster General in his reply to the petition declined to agree to an increase of the maximum salary from £160 to £190, though he promised to relieve the pressure of work by appointing forty additional Superintendents and to abolish technical examinations in the case of candidates for senior grades of clerks.

To-night's proceedings showed that the expected and requisite support from the Postal Telegraph clerks in the provinces is not forthcoming, and the meeting decided not to strike, but to continue to press the claims of the London association upon the Government with greater resolution.

CHINESE INDEMNITY LOAN.

Agent of the Hooley Syndicate Negotiating in Shanghai.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The correspondent of The Times at Shanghai says:

"An agent of the Hooley syndicate is negotiating here with Sheng Ta-jen for an indemnity loan of £16,000,000, on conditions probably more acceptable to the Chinese Government than those offered by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, so far as security is concerned.

"The terms offered are 5 per cent. at ninety-five years. It is reported that Sheng Ta-jen has been authorized from Pekin to accept the loan."

The presumption is that the Hooley of the Hooley syndicate in question is the well-known London millionaire, Ernest Torah Hooley, famous for his audacious and successful speculations in beef extract and pneumatic tires.

Nethercott Taken to Bloomingdale.

Detective Sergt. George E. Nethercott, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday night by his wife, Nora, from their home, 48 West One Hundredth Street, was transferred to Bloomingdale yesterday afternoon. He has become insane from worry over promotion.

STRENGTHENING KEY WEST.

Disappearing Guns, a Torpedo Station, and a Subterranean Mine to be Constructed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 13.—Col. W. R. Kerr says the erection of fortifications at Key West, the key to the Florida straits and to the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, is a direct result of the recent Spanish war talk. The fortifications are being pushed to a state that will afford some degree of protection, though the plans of the War Department will not be fully carried out at present.

Mr. Kerr said: "It would not be altogether proper to say too much about Uncle Sam's business. It is not given out that the fortifications proposed at Key West will be exceedingly formidable, and yet $480,000 will be spent this year, and $500,000 to $1,000,000 will be spent every year for eight or nine years to come in carrying out this work.

"Fort Taylor, which commands both entrances to the harbor, is being rehabilitated throughout, and will be able to offer some resistance to a hostile fleet of ironclads. From this fort back into the city for half a mile a subterranean mine will be excavated, to be used by the garrison in retreating or in receiving supplies and other necessaries from the city.

"The mine will be six feet high by several broad, or of sufficient breadth and depth to allow the free passage of men in single file. It will have three openings. One in the fort, a second at a quarter of a mile in the rear of the fort, and the third at the half-mile mark. This third opening is effected at Fourth Street, and will be securely guarded against inquisitive persons. The mine can be flooded with water so as to prevent the enemy from following the retreating garrison into the city with as much protection as the garrison had in leaving the fort.

"Besides this very great improvement, the sum of $480,000 is being used to construct the most recently improved sand batteries, with disappearing guns and carriages.

"Sand Key, where one of the lights near Key West is located, and where it is said that the inhabitants of the lighthouse raise everything they eat, will not receive any attention from the Government, as it is alongside the channel, and a monitor can lay there and protect the entrance to the harbor with great ease.

"The disappearings guns are located on the south side of the island. At the extreme southwestern point of the key there will be a torpedo station, and this will be effective against a large number of vessels. The station will be so located as to dispatch torpedoes through the waters of both channels leading to the city.

"The Government is condemning land and appropriating it to the use of the War Department in the work of fortification."

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

Chairman Harrity Endeavoring to Make a Compromise with the Silver Men.

READING, PENN., Aug. 13.—Without doubt silver will be the war cry of the Democratic Party in the political campaign in Pennsylvania this Fall. The Harrity men will be in the minority in the State Convention held in this city Aug. 31, and they will propose a compromise ticket and platform, with a silver man for Auditor General and a gold man for State Treasurer.

If a gold man is taken for State Treasurer, John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia could have the nomination without much trouble.

E. R. Payne of Williamsport is regarded as the strongest candidate for the gold men, next to Mr. Bullitt. Mr. Payne was a heavy contributor to the Jefferson party's campaign fund last year. For Auditor General there is a wide choice possible among silvermen if the compromise ticket is agreed upon. John T. Lenahan of Luzerne, Charles M. Payne of Lycoming, Naval Officer J. Marshall Wright of Lehigh, ex-Congressman James Kerr of Clearfield, State Senatorial Cleary of Columbia, E. M. Kerr of Bedford, Capt. J. B Keenan of Westmoreland, Col. A. M. Holding of West Chester, and Representative Kerr of York are all mentioned as possible candidates.

The belief prevails, however, that the silver men will consent to no compromise, and that they will nominate men of their choice for both Auditor General and State Treasurer.

Chairman Harrity has written to the Democratic leaders here expressing a hope that "the action of the State Convention in Reading may be of such a character as to bind and unite the party; that there is a very strong disposition and desire to have a harmonious party and a strong organization this year, in order that we may be in good fighting trim for the Gubernatorial and Senatorial contests of next year. Dissatisfaction with Republican management, particularly of State affairs, is very intense, and the Reading Convention will be wise if it shall bring this fact out prominently."

It is quite probable that an anti-Harrity resolution will be introduced in the convention, and the general belief is that it will go through. His friends, however, say if such a resolution should be offered it will result in a red-hot fight in the convention.

RIVERSIDE YACHT CLUB'S BALL.

Resorts Along the Sound Represented at the Entertainment.

RIVERSIDE, Conn., Aug. 13.—The eighth annual midsummer ball of the Riverside Yacht Club was held at the clubhouse this evening, and proved to be one of the most successful social functions ever given by the club.

All the prominent Summer resorts along the Sound, including Larchmont, Rye, Greenwich, Belle Haven, Sound Beach, and Stamford were well represented. The ballroom was decorated with bunting, pennants of the prominent yacht clubs and by owners and cannons, while behind a huge bank of potted palms and rubber plants Dr. Leo Sommers's Imperial Russian Orchestra played.

Just before midnight a dainty supper was served at small tables on the verandas.

Golden Wedding in Whitestone.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 13.—Dr. Edward Griffin and his wife of this place celebrated their golden wedding at the home of their son, Dr. A. C. Griffin, last night. Dr. Griffin married Mary Moore in 1847 in the Friends' Meeting House in Schenectady County. Mrs. A. C. Griffin's parents celebrated their golden wedding in October, 1895.

Festival To-day for Charity.

One of the largest outdoor festivals ever held on Long Island will be given at Astoria to-day. The affair is under the auspices of the United Societies of Long Island City, and the proceeds will be donated to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

F. A. Leon, the stage manager of the D'Oyley Carte company, will assist E. E. Rice in staging "The French Maid" at the Herald Square Theatre.

"A Wandering Minstrel," Clay M. Greene's new drama, with Auguste Van Biene, the 'cellist, in the chief rôle, will open in Boston Sept. 21, under the management of Klaw & Erlanger.

Walter E. Perkins, who played the principal part in "My Friend from India," has been engaged for the rôle of Anatole Bourchet in "My Wife's Step-Husband," the new piece, by H. A. Du Souchet.

J. E. Dodson returns to New York next week from Shelter Island, where he has been spending his vacation. He will rejoin the Empire Theatre Stock Company, which will tour with "Under the Red Robe."

Julian Mitchell will assist Kenneth Lee, the author of "The Glad Hand," in staging that burlesque at Weber & Field's Music Hall. Mr. Mitchell has been connected with Hoyt & McKee's productions for many years.

A large body of wheelmen attended the performance of "The Whirl of the Town" at the Casino last night. Owing to a cold, Miss Lingard refrained from singing, and her songs were sung very acceptably by Ursula Gurnett, a promising young performer, who possesses a sweet singing voice.

The programme to be played at the concert to-night by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, is as follows: March, "Norma," R. Knupfel; overture, "Black Domino," Auber; Gavotte, "Secret Love," Resch; (a) "La Vierge," Massenet; (b) "Ballroom Whispers," Gregh; ballet music, "Feramors," Rubinstein; overture, "Flying Dutchman," Wagner; Air de Ballet, Massenet; prologue from "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; baritone solo, Mr. Winfred Goff; (a) "Asa's Death," (b) "Anitna's Dance," from "Peer Gynt," Grieg; Les Préludes, Liszt; overture, "Martha," Flotow; Waltz "Return of Spring," Waldteufel; (a) Serenade, (b) Douce Caresse, Gillet.

THE SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

Value of Their Work in This Country as Teachers of Thrift and Economy to the Young.

Ex-School Commissioner J. H. Thiry of Long Island City gives some interesting facts in a pamphlet on the twelfth anniversary of his introduction of the system of school savings banks in this country, in 1885. It was adopted from the methods in use in the schools of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium, and was modified by Mr. Thiry to suit American needs, and started by him in one of the schools of Long Island City in the course of his term as Commissioner.

"Soon after," says he, "the seven other schools of the city fell into line with the first. From that time until to-day, nearly twelve years after, notwithstanding the continual storms of our Municipal Government, the system has been in practice without interruption and without a change in the modus operandi. The result is that with a register of 3,000 pupils in 1885, and gradually increasing to 7,000 in 1897, the scholars who have joined the army of depositors have saved during that time $73,023.82, of which $20,222.02 remains due to-day to school depositors."

The system has been established in 280 schoolhouses in 63 towns, scattered through six States of the Union, and 1,572 teachers now stand as its sponsors in the various schools. The deposits in all these school banks (a teacher collecting many in his or her class is metonymically held to constitute a school bank) have now reached $451-211.37, and $158,197.14 of this sum remains due to the child depositors. Islip, Kingston, Brooklyn, and Geneva of this State; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Camden, N. J.; Brookline, Mass., and Atlantic City, N. J., are among the towns where the system has found a footing. It has obtained in 32 public schools, two parochial, and two private schools of Grand Rapids, where 4,625 of the school children are depositors. In the nine schools of Amsterdam, N. Y., 420 depositors have an aggregate balance of $7,078.90 to their credit in the school banks. Superintendent Charles S. Davis introduced the system there. A Cheltenham (Penn.) school of 150 pupils has 87 depositors. Since January, 1890, the scholars there have put over $2,600 in their banks, and the balances due them amount to $1,107.41. Out of the 324 pupils in the seven schools of Ashbourne, Penn., where Superintendent Milton C. Cooper introduced the system four years ago, 185 are depositors, and have $3,000 in bank.

Circumstances have also shown that charity as well as thrift is encouraged by the scheme. The school children of Long Island City, at the time of the Johnstown flood in 1889, were so touched by the sufferings of the destitute survivors that they contributed $452 out of their school bank savings to their relief.

The method of depositing is simple. Teachers devote ten minutes each Monday morning to the collection of the sums, from one cent upward, which pupils have saved for the bank. When a boy or girl has a dollar to his credit he gets a bankbook free. On the last Monday of each month the teacher deposits the collections in a chosen savings institution, and there they are duly credited to the several depositors, sums of $2 and upward bearing 3 per cent. annual interest. The pupil may draw on his account by signing a check, which must also bear the signed approval of his parent or guardian and teacher.

The pronounced success of the system of school savings banks has been widely remarked in the press and by prominent educators and Commissioners of Education. It was designed not only to stimulate the accumulation of capital on the part of the children who should take an interest in it, but to build up habits of frugality and self-denial in them, to divert their spending money from idle or injurious to practical channels, and to give them sound ideas of the value of money.

Mr. Thiry insists on the usefulness of his institution as a means of training boys and girls to be honest, capable citizens, instead of "dudes and poorhouse inmates." "It is averred," says he, "that crime and pauperism are increasing more rapidly than the population, and threaten to increase still more in the future. Should not this reform movement, then, with its remedial influence, appeal to our public schools? Reformers and philanthropists of the day unanimously declare in the affirmative, for unquestionably many who are to be the tramps, idlers, and criminals of the future are to-day pupils in our public schools.

"In the proper education of the child lies the solution of important social questions. And popular education should be made to realize in each individual the type of the ideal citizen. Tramps, paupers, criminals, and the vicious who fill the police courts, low resorts, and even our busy streets owe their present condition to a neglected childhood. It therefore behooves the friends of the public school system, reformers, and philanthropists to perceive the need of so adapting our system of education to the culture of the young that it will constantly foster in them the spirit of thrift and economy; and certainly no means is nearer at hand than the introduction of the school savings banks. They are to these virtues of childhood what the links are to the chain."

THE PRESIDENT IN CHESTER, VT.

He Reviews in Camp the Vermont National Guard—Reception in Town.

CHESTER, Vt., Aug. 13.—To-day President McKinley reviewed in camp the Vermont National Guard. The Presidential party spent last night in Proctor, as guests of Senator Redfield Proctor. It arrived here promptly at 1 o'clock P. M., and consisted of, besides the President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, son-in-law and daughter of Gen. Alger, Miss Alger, Secretary to the President J. A. Porter and Mrs. Porter, Congressmen William Grout and A. H. Powers, ex-Gov. Urban H. Woodbury, Senator Proctor, Mr. Fletcher Proctor, Mr. Edson, and Master Hobart, a young son of the Vice President.

A large crowd of persons from the surrounding towns were at the station to welcome the President. The Keene (N. H.) Light Infantry, mounted on bicycles, was among the early arrivals, and the Brattleboro Wheel Club, the Chillis Guards of Claremont, N. H., and other organizations were among the visitors.

The local committee—Judge Hugh Henry, F. W. Pierce, Col. J. E. R. Pollard, and F. P. Mather—met the Presidential party at the station, and, with the detachment of United States cavalry under command of Capt. Guy O. Henry and staff representatives of Gov. Grout, escorted it to the residence of Judge Hugh Henry, where an informal reception was held. Afterward the party went to the military camp.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Presidential Party returned to the Hotel Champlain from Chester by special train this evening. Mrs. McKinley was particularly fatigued.

The steamer Vermont had earlier in the evening brought Gov. Frank S. Black, Congressman W. T. Foote of Port Henry, George W. Southwick of Albany, B. F. Odell of Newburg, L. N. Littauer of Hoversville, W. L. Ward of Port Chester, Israel Fischer of Brooklyn, and H. E. Owens of Port Henry, to the hotel, and after the President had taken luncheon, and, in company with Secretary Porter, had gone through the mail which had accumulated during his absence, he received his visitors, and was closeted with them until nearly midnight.

Gov. Black and his party arrived in Port Henry from Troy this morning. After dinner at Mr. Foote's home, they drove to Essex, where they board d the Vermont for Bluff Point. They will return to Port Henry to-morrow at noon, and will remain there the guests of Congressman Foote for about a week.

Change in the Executive's Plans.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A change has been made in the original arrangements whereby President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, and others composing the Presidential party, will leave Bluff Point Thursday morning, and arrive in Troy Thursday afternoon. They will remain until Friday evening, when the President will go to Saratoga to spend Sunday. From there he will go to the National encampment at Buffalo.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

Detectives' Hunt for Two Months at Last Rewarded.

On the night of June 23 the rooms of Dr. F. H. Wiggin, on the first floor of 55 West Thirty-sixth Street, were entered and $300 worth of surgical instruments, clothing, and jewelry stolen. He informed the police, and Detectives Dale and Thompson of the Detective Bureau were put on the case.

The two men kept close watch of all of the pawnshops, and on Thursday arrested a man who entered a West Forty-second Street pawnshop and redeemed some of Dr. Wiggin's goods. He described himself as George Ball, eighteen years of age, and claimed to reside at 277 West Twenty-fourth Street. All of the doctor's property was recovered in different pawnshops.

POM KWANG SOH DEAD.

President of Koren's Privy Council Succumbs to Overexercise in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Pom Kwang Soh, President of the Privy Council of Corea, and ex-Minister to this country, died at his residence here at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon of acute consumption, aggravated by overexercise. He was forty-eight years old. Mr. Soh had been in poor health for many years, and in the past year or two it frequently gave rise to serious concern.

Last Autumn, when he was appointed to the head of the King's Privy Council, a post ranking next to the throne of the kingdom, he was unable to proceed to his country owing to his ill health and deferred his departure from time to time. With the approach of the Queen's jubilee the King appointed him Special Commissioner to represent him on that occasion. The journey only aggravated his complaint, however, and the acute attack which hastened his demise was brought on by violent exercise in riding a bicycle last Saturday night. The funeral will take place at his late residence at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Minister Chim Pom Ye and attaches of the Corean Legation and Prince Eui Wha, second son of the King, who is now in this country, and many members of the Diplomatic Corps will attend. Immediately after the ceremony the body will be cremated in a local undertaking establishment. This is in accordance with the last request of the dead statesman. Whether or not the ashes will then be sent to his mother country has not yet been decided.

Despite the fact that he was within the half-century mark in age, few men have had a more varied career than he. For a long period he was exiled from Corea as a result of the political troubles in that kingdom. He came to this country and settled down in Washington. He at one time held a low-grade position in one of the Government departments, then became a clerk, and finally was employed in the United States Bureau of Education as a translator. Finally a change came in his own country, and the ban was removed, and he was placed in the highest office in the gift of the King.

For about a half year Mr. Soh was Minister of Justice for the kingdom. For a short time he also held the portfolio of Minister of Education. Then followed his appointment to represent Corea in this country. He came here in January, 1896, and continued in the post to the following June, when he was relieved by the present Minister.

Minister Soh led a quiet life in Washington, but gathered about him a number of warm friends. He leaves a wife in Corea.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Cecile Rush.

Mrs. Cecile Rush died Thursday at her home at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. She was ill for a long time from a disease that had puzzled her physicians, and she directed that a post-mortem examination be held for the benefit of science.

Mrs. Rush was at one time regarded as the handsomest leading woman on the American stage. She was born in Philadelphia sixty-four years ago, and in 1856 made her début as Blana in "Fazio" at the Walnut Street Theatre in that city. After that she played throughout the United States, and gave public readings until 1869, when she retired from the stage to become the wife of the late Charles W. Brooke. When she separated from him she returned to public life. Her last appearance in this city was in "A Runaway Colt," produced by Hoyt & McKee. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Ida Dillingham.

John Louis Isabeau.

John Louis Isabeau died yesterday of pulmonary phthisis at his home, 108 West Fortieth Street, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was born at Lille-on-Flanders, in the northern part of France, and came to New York in 1849. He established himself as a hairdresser and wigmaker, and did a large business. He leaves a wife and three daughters and five sons. Mr. Isabeau was a member of Clementine Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 410, F. and A. M., and La Concorde Lodge No. 43, Odd Fellows. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at the residence.

Frederick Rothenhausler.

Frederick Rothenhausler, Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 11, in East Houston Street, died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday of typhoid malaria and peritonitis, brought on, the doctors believe, by too much bathing during his recent vacation. He was twenty-nine years old and lived with his wife and four children at 421 West Seventy-eighth Street. Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow at 2:30 o'clock. Rothenhausler became a member of the Fire Department in August, 1890.

Gerhard Foreman.

Gerhard Foreman, a retired capitalist and one of Chicago's pioneer bankers, died yesterday at his home in Chicago. He was born in Germany seventy-four years ago, and was well educated. He came to this country in 1853 and became a banker at 43 Clark Street, Chicago. His office was the only fireproof building at the time of the great fire. His partner, Elias Greenbaum, left the firm after thirty years of association with Mr. Foreman. Mr. Foreman continued in business until three years ago, when he retired. He leaves seven children.

Charles D. Dickey.

Charles D. Dickey of 37 West Thirty-seventh Street died at Islip, L. I., yesterday at the age of seventy-nine years. His death was unexpected, although he had not been well for some months. Mr. Dickey was a banker, with offices at 59 Wall Street. He leaves a son, Charles D. Dickey, who was associated with him in his business, and an unmarried daughter, who was with him at the time of his death. He was an attendant of Grace Church.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES ROBERTS, founder of Robertsford, N. J., died Thursday, aged fifty-five years. He was the owner of large woolen mills and reputed to be very wealthy.

GEORGE M. GRANT, an old and prominent business man of Cooperstown, died yesterday.

WILLIAM A. SHEARER, a prominent citizen of Watkins, N. Y., died yesterday. He was forty-eight years old, and one of eight heirs to an estate of $420,000 left by

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"ODD LOT" DEPARTMENT.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
at the "market price" of 100 share lots, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Market Letter on Application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, 5th Ex'ge Bldg. / 81 RUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

FULLER, BLAIR & CO.
BANKERS,
Members of New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
Private wire to Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.
84 Broadway, New York.
BOSTON, 60 Devonshire Street. PHILADELPHIA, 116 Custom House Place.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
28 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1897.

To Holders of the above Certificates:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' agreement dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on August 16, 1897, of five per cent. (5%), on account of the principal of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of certificate holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the certificates on August 16, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

PUBLICATION BY THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK of unclaimed deposits, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892.
May 24th, 1892. Estate of Edward Swift. $83.06
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, in New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. CHAS. E. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 30th day of July, 1897.
JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

$200,000 MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT LOAN of Norristown, largest borough in Pennsylvania. Bids close August 24, 7:30 P. M. Complete prospectus, form of bond, and ordinances, statistics, &c., on application. Population, 25,000. Assessed valuation, $9,278,680. Aggregate tax rate, $1.25. Aggregate debt, (including this loan.) $370,405. Bonds and interest payable in gold.
FRANK L. SMITH, Ch'm. Finance Committee,
IRVIN P. KNIPE, Norristown, Pa.
Borough Solicitor.

LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market, under pressure, strong.

All the talent of the Stock Exchange ranged itself yesterday morning for aggressive attack upon the security market. No depressing news was anywhere announced; but Wall Street was full of theories that the time finally had arrived when quotations ought to have a set-back.

Incidentally, rumors went the rounds that two important operators had somewhat drifted apart, and that one of them (a brilliant young Lochinvar) had asserted himself in a rushing gallop out of the bull camp loaded with profits. Much was made of this by the professional reaction seekers of the Stock Exchange.

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Europe was a buyer of stocks here yesterday. There were further efforts to disguise the fact, but it was plain.

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Some of the most important financial interests in Wall Street were larger buyers of stocks yesterday than at any time since current improvement began. Such a reaction as yesterday produced is merely a play into the hands of operators of first consequence. They hailed any recession in market values as only the provision of new opportunities for profitable transactions.

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In the brief session of the Stock Exchange to-day there are likely to be a few exciting events; but in any show of weakness purchases will be made largely and confidently by interests which looked upon even the slight reaction of yesterday as helpful.

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Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $3,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 125½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brunswick Co.....	½	H. B. Claflin Co.....	¾
Ches. & Ohio.....	½	Ill. Steel Co.....1	
C., M. & St. P. pf...	¾	Iowa Central pf.....	¾
C., C. & I. D.....	½	Kanawha & Mich....	¾
C., H. V. & T.....	½	Lacledo Gas.....	½
Consol. Gas.....1		Louis. & Nash.....	½
Den. & R. G.....	¾	Peo., Dec. & Ev....	½
Den. & R. G. pf.....1		Quicksilver.....	½
Evans. & T. H.....1		St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	¾
Evans. & T. H. pf....	½	Wheel. & L. E.....	½
Gt. Northern pf.....6		Wheel. & L. E. pf...	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.....	½	Minn. & St. L.....	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	1½	M. & St. L. 1st pf..	½
Am. Tobacco.....	1¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf..	½
Am. Tobacco pf.....1		Mo., K. & T.....	⅛
Ann Arbor pf.....	½	Mo., K. & T. pf....	⅛
Balt. & Ohio.....	⅝	Nat. Lead.....	½
Brook. Union Gas....2		N. J. Central.....	½
Canada Southern....	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.1	
Canadian Pacific....	⅛	N. Y. Central.....	⅝
Chi., Bur & Q.....	⅝	Norf. & West. pf....	⅞
Chi. Gt. West.....	⅛	Nor. Pac. pf.....	⅜
Chi., Ind. & L. pf...	½	O. R. R. & Nav. pf..	2½
C., M. & St. P.....	½	P., C. C. & St. L..	¾
Chi. & Northwest, pf.1		P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	½
C., C. C. & St. L..	½	Reading.....	¼
Col. Fuel & Iron.....	½	Reading 1st pf.....	½
Del. & Hud.....	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.....	⅞
Del., Lack. & W....2		St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..2	
Del., S. S. & At. pf..	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.1	
Erie 1st pf.....	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Erie 2d pf.....	¾	St. Ga. & Ore.....	½
Keokuk & D. M.....	½	Southern Pac.....	⅝
Lacled. Gas pf.....1		Southern pf.....	½
Lake Shore.....	½	Tenn. C. & I.....	½
Louis. & Nash.....	½	U. P., D. & Gulf....	½
Manhattan con.....	⅝	Western Union.....	⅛
Met. Traction.....	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

E. T., Va. & Ga. con 1	Ore. S. L. inc. A....1
Kings Co. El. 1st....5½	P. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 5s.....1
Mp. Pac. Col. 5s....1	P., Shen. & L. E. 1st.1
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st..1	Ul. & Del. con. 5s...1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. U. Gas 1st....1	Or. Imp. con., 1st in. paid 1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc..1	Stand. Rope & T. Inc..1
Lacled. Gas 1st.....1	Wis Cent. 1st & r..1
Or. S. L. con.....1	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $121,195,071; balances, $6,277,798; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $849,848.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days, and at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85@@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¼, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—75@30c discount.

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The call money market again showed considerable firmness yesterday, some loans toward the close of business being made as high as 2 per cent. The advance was due chiefly to a call made by one large lender for over $3,000,000 only recently loaned out. It was said that this returning of collateral caused some of the selling in the stock market yesterday. Commercial paper was fairly active, the demand being somewhat better than for the past few days. Time money was without change, a fair volume of business being transacted in that department.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55@56c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 42½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 350,062.56 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 25¾d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date.....	$2,435,598
Exports in the same period.....	28,779,521
Net exports	$26,343,923
Net exports, 1896.....	30,690,057
Net exports, 1895.....	17,227,908
Net exports, 1894.....	71,728,453
Net exports, 1893.....	43,617,774

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at 28, and 1,100 Phenix at 07. On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .22, 300 Comstock sold at .05, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .04, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 600 Fortuna at 10.50@10.75@10.62½, 200 Ophir at .60, 100 Portland at .03, 200 Savage at .30, 500 Syndicate at .00, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .74.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 16½; Reading, ⅜, to 14. Declined—New York Central, 1¼, to 100; Illinois Central, 1, to 109; Erie first preferred, ½, to 43¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 96¼; Erie, ¼, to 18¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 83. Canadian Pacific sold at 72⅝. Mexican at 20, and Pennsylvania at 57. British consols declined ⅛, to 112⅝, for money, and 1-16, to 112 7-16, for the account.

The Bank of England lost on balance £50,000. In Paris, exchange on London was 25f 18½c. Rentes closed at 105f. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 191; in Lisbon at 48%, and in Rome at 105.87.

A BULL WITHOUT FEAR.

Mr. Charles C. West of the Stock Exchange house of Charles Head & Co. talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding business and stock market prospects. Mr. West has been a consistent bull both before and during the recent advance, and his enthusiasm is in no wise abated at the present time. Mr. West said:

"So far as I can see, there is nothing in the situation to bring about any material setback in the stock market. There may be reactions—it is only natural that there should be. But, as to any extensive decline in prices, I can see no reason why we should expect any. On the contrary, I believe stocks will go very much higher. The bull market has not culminated by any means, nor has stock market activity reached its height.

"Based upon our own large crops and upon the prospects of higher prices for them to come as a result of the increased foreign demand, there has sprung up throughout the country a general confidence that is reflected in Wall Street most of all, but also in mercantile business. There can be no denying that business has improved. That improvement may not have been as extensive as we would like to see, but it is improvement nevertheless, and it shows that the onward movement has begun—that the depression and stagnation are over. People everywhere are confident of the future. They believe that an era of good times is just ahead, and both manufacturers and merchants are showing more disposition to push forward than for a long while.

"Here in Wall Street we have had enthusiasm that has swept everything before it. But unlike other periods in stock market history, this enthusiasm is well founded. There are facts and conditions to warrant it. We are going to have good crops, and the failure of those of the rest of the world will create a foreign demand for our cereal products that will give our farmers more profitable prices for their grain than they have had for a long while. Our great agricultural classes are going to be prosperous again, and they will be financially able to create a demand for merchandise of all kinds. There will be industrial activity, and the movement of merchandise will swell the earnings of our railroads enormously—to a point where the intrinsic worth of American railway securities will be greatly enhanced.

"Consequently I expect to see much better prices all around here in Wall Street. Increasing values will bring the public into the Street, and I believe we are going to see considerable speculative activity. Already there has developed an enormous buying power that has taken the market away from the operators. Not only will the high-priced stocks advance still further, but those which are now cheap and practically neglected will share largely in the improvement. I am a bull without any fear for the future of the market—without any apprehension of a decline for a very long time."

SWITZERLAND NEEDS WHEAT.

A straw to show the drift of the wheat market and illustrative of the extent of European needs was found in a remarkable order received yesterday by the Produce Exchange house of H. G. Guimaraes & Co. A cable dispatch from the heart of Switzerland ordered on best terms 10,000 quintals—220 pounds each—of No. 1 Man tob. hard red wheat. This evidences the dearth of the staple in that country, and the knowledge existing there of where to apply for breadstuffs.

Such an order is unprecedented, but many like it will no doubt follow and be filled by American farmers. The grade of wheat ordered is the finest in the world. But for the failure of the wheat crop in France, New York would not have been appealed to. Italy cannot supply Switzerland. She is now one of the best customers of the United States, both for wheat and maize.

STANDARD GAS STRONG.

There was a further sensational advance in Standard Gas common stock on the curb yesterday. The broker who has recently been conspicuous as a buyer of this stock and as trying to advance its price was again active in that direction. The stock was at one time 129 bid. At the close on Thursday the best bid was 123. With the advance came rumors that both the common and preferred stocks are to be put upon an eighth per cent. dividend basis.

In all the recent consolidation stories Standard Gas has never been mentioned as a party to any of the plans that were so much hippodromed. It has advanced with the other gas stocks—a year ago it was selling in the sixties—but that advance has been made more upon the stock's merits as a sure dividend payer than anything else. The people who have recently bought Standard Gas are insiders and holders of large blocks of the stock.

THE CHEAPEST GRANGER.

In a letter to customers, the Stock Exchange house of Robert Goodbody & Co. says:

"The Grangers have continued to be leaders, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has so far been the strongest of them. That Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has good crops along its lines and good traffics in prospect is plain, and it may well cross par soon, but the advance so far has been large, and a reaction may come at any time.

"St. Paul has very good traffics, but the stock has, perhaps, shown less tendency to advance during the past few days than before.

"In our judgment, the cheapest of the Grangers is Northwest, which is to-day selling at only about 2 points above the price it was at in the latter part of June. Now, Chicago and Northwestern could raise its dividend rate more easily than any other of this group. Its fiscal year ends on May 31, and in the last two fiscal years it earned 10 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively, and therefore, as it has only paid 5 per cent. dividends, the company is 8 per cent. better off than it was two years ago, i. e., that amount of cash has gone into the property. To compare it with Lake Shore is rather misleading, but still it appears to us intrinsically far better worth 125 than are many other stocks worth the prices they are selling for.

"Union Pacific has been very strong, and some big people talk much higher prices for it."

THE CHICAGO GAS PLAN.

Chicago Gas people say before the Consolidation act was submitted to the Legislature it was passed upon by six of the best Constitutional lawyers in the State of Illinois, and was decided to be absolutely impregnable. No consolidation plan was ever worked out more carefully or by better lawyers than the Chicago consolidation scheme, and they are not in the least alarmed at any action that may be taken by those who have been noted for bringing suits.—Chicago Journal.

AS TO WEEKLY EARNINGS.

Sententiously remarks The Boston Herald:

"It comes from Wall Street that Atchison people are being appealed to to publish weekly gross earnings. If weekly gross earnings are reported to anybody and made available for stock-market uses, they should be promptly published. If they are not already reported to anybody and are not rendered speculatively serviceable, there is no necessity to incur the expense of collection and transmission of the figures."

EDISON ELECTRIC OF NEW YORK.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York reports for the month of July, (inclusive of high-tension systems:)

Gross.....	$162,453.48	Inc.	$5,562.16
Net	59,034.50	Inc.	1,763.04

For the seven months the company reports:

Gross	$1,391,219.79	Inc.	$128,423.83
Net	630,749.02	Inc.	88,945.47

THE HASTE OF MR. YERKES.

Says The Chicago Tribune:

"The haste with which Mr. Yerkes has pushed through the listing of his stock is considered to be good evidence that he considers the present a most opportune time for getting his securities into the Eastern band wagon."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"Every city reporting this week notes increase in trade, and nearly all bright crop prospects. The great change in business is emphasized by the presence of a multitude of buyers from all parts of the country, by their statements of the situation at their homes, and more forcibly yet by the heavy purchases they are making. But the customary signs of prosperity are not lacking. The strong rise in stocks, the growth of bank clearings and railroad earnings, the heavy speculation in many products, but most of all in wheat, have made the week one of surpassing interest even to those who best remember the upward rush in 1879. At the principal clearing houses throughout the country payments in July were for the first time slightly larger than in 1892, and 11.0 per cent. larger than last year; in the first week of August 7.7 per cent. larger than in 1892, and 23.4 per cent. larger than last year, and in the second week of August they are 17.9 per cent. larger than in 1892, and 38.1 per cent. larger than last year.

"In all the great industries a large demand for products appears, with strong speculation in materials and intermediate products. In the iron and steel branch, starting of many works after settlement of wages keeps prices low, and even depresses some, but the fact that the demand is growing leads to heavy purchases of iron ore, 200,000 tons at Cleveland in a week, and of billets 40,000 tons, while concessions recently reported in pig iron have ceased. The output of furnaces Aug. 1 was 165,378 tons, against 164,064 July 1, and decrease in known stocks unsold indicates a consumption for two months past averaging 181,000 tons weekly, which is more than in the same months of 1892, though below the greatly increased capacity of works now. Sales of tin are moderate, yet open to American consumers large, it is said at 11 cents for Lake, and of lead at 3.72½ cents with speculative realizing, but heavy sales of tin plates are bringing slightly better prices.

"The speculation in hides has again raised the average of prices at Chicago about 2 per cent. In spite of official returns showing receipts of 3,022,125 head of cattle in seven months at the four chief Western markets, against 2,876,437 last year, which was larger than in 1895, 1892, or 1893, while in 1894 and 1893 receipts were about 6 and 10 per cent. larger than last year. Holders of leather are stiffened, although buying is only for immediate use, and contracts for Spring boots and shoes are few, buyers hesitating and manufacturers also to commit themselves far ahead. But relatively large orders for immediate use keep the works busy, and present shipments, smaller than in the first half of August in either of the past three years, reflect past but not present buying.

"All textile industries are encouraged by a greatly improved and really large demand for goods, which causes many to advance in price. With production much curtailed, stocks of cotton goods are rapidly decreasing, and in woolens advances have been made in Clay worsteds and mixtures, flannels, and Middlesex suitings. Speculation in wool continues, with prices about 1 cent higher, but sales of 23,400,800 pounds in two weeks show the willingness of some holders to realize."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Evidences of widespread revival in demand for merchandise and other products have become so numerous as to compel general recognition. The press has, therefore, ceased discussing whether trade has really improved or not, and has begun measuring the volume of business compared with preceding periods.

"A buoyancy of feeling has appeared among buyers and sellers at New York, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, where interior merchants have thronged this week, the like of which has not been seen for several years. Interior merchants are buying dry goods, clothing, shoes, groceries, and fancy articles far more freely than at any time since 1892. Crop conditions have improved at the south and Southwest, and merchants there are encouraged. Southern lumber mills are not able to keep up with orders, and innumerable small consumers of iron and steel throughout central western States are buying raw material as they have not for years.

"Gross railway earnings for July prove that the corner has been turned in the transportation business and that a prosperous year for the railways of the country has begun. The one unfavorable feature, the soft-coal strike, has not exerted its anticipated unfavorable influence, but its settlement would remove a serious check to business in the Central West. Total earnings of 118 railway companies for July aggregate $42,255,671, a gain of 4.8 per cent. over July last year, following a gain in July, 1896, over 1895 of an equal proportion. Passenger business on the Pacific coast has aided roads of that section to make the heaviest gain in earnings of any group, while the Southwestern, Southern and Granger companies show increased receipts from larger grain traffic and improved general business. The heaviest decrease shown is that by the Central Western group, caused by the soft-coal strike, which is responsible for three-fourths of the aggregate of decreases shown. For seven months of the calendar year, total earnings of 115 railway companies aggregate $2a7,900,964, a gain over seven months of 1896 of nearly 1 per cent., following a gain in seven months of 1896 over 1895 of 6.3 per cent.

"There are 214 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 214 last week, 258 in the second week of August, 1896, 195 in the like period in 1895, 234 in 1894, and 209 in the like week of 1893.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week aggregate 4,460,519 bushels, an increase over last week of more than 1,100,000 bushels, and compared with shipments in the week a year ago of 2,035,000 bushels, 1,824,000 bushels in 1895, of 2,979,000 bushels in 1894, and of 6 129,000 bushels in 1893. The worldwide character of the demand for our wheat and flour is illustrated by the export from both coasts of this country to such far-off and infrequent customers as Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, Callao, in Peru, and Sourabaya, in the Island of Java, not to mention heavily increased shipments to Europe, China, and the East. Total exports of Indian corn this week aggregate 3,275,652 bushels, against 3,223,000 bushels last week, 2,367,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 944,000 bushels in 1895, 166,000 bushels in 1894, and 1,754,000 bushels in 1893."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of the coal and iron trades to-day, The Engineering and Mining Journal will say:

"It was anticipated that there would be a shortage of bituminous coal through the strike, and that in consequence there would be a firmer tone in the smaller sizes of anthracite. Up to now, however, no great demand that can be traced to the strike in bituminous regions has been noticed. There is no doubt a fairly good market for buckwheat and pea, but prices have not advanced as yet in consequence. Prices do not fluctuate, and the standard for the past month seems to have been unvaried.

"High grades are mostly in demand.

"It is anticipated that should the bituminous strike not be settled in the near future, the price of small sizes of anthracite must necessarily advance. In any case, with the promise of a return of business prosperity in the early Autumn, there is likely to be a distinct hardening of prices, so that the present is an unusually favorable moment to lay in stocks. Meantime business is very quiet.

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"The Atlantic Seaboard soft coal trade has been in a fairly active condition, demand being generally distributed through all the consuming territory. Indeed, there is a more healthy tone to the market just now than has been apparent for some time. It has not affected the prices, however, in the least, but the demand seems to be a genuine and a healthy one, though there are stimulants at work that are not usual to the trade, such as the strike and the ocean freight market, which is abnormally high; and, moreover, the Summer is certainly the time for getting forward the heavy shipments upon contracts taken.

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"There is a more confident feeling in the iron trade, as shown by the marked increase in the nuber of inquiries for material, but it cannot be said to have resulted in any actual increase in the volume of business done. Nor is it yet sufficient to produce any increase in prices, which continue everywhere extremely low, but not so low as to prevent some shading when a good contract is to be secured. The fact is that the pressure for business is very great, and any demand is sure to be met by offers.

"Perhaps the most encouraging feature is a reported increase in the volume of small orders. These are at the foundation of business, and are certainly an indication that there is more work going on or in sight than for two years past. Besides this, it is evident that the larger manufacturers have been putting in stocks of raw materials more freely than for some time past.

"Better reports come from the railroads, which are looking for an increase in business from the large grain traffic expected this Fall. Many of them have been run almost as closely as is at all possible, and will be in the market for a great deal of material as soon as their financial condition will permit."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts....	6	7¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.....	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	75	77
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	180	200
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	115	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 5s.	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	60	65
Kings County Traction.....	41	49
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)....	100½	102
New Orleans Traction, common.....	⅞	1
New Orleans Traction preferred.....	24	27
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s.....	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock.....	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad.....	*152	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).....	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	92	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	83	84
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	75	77
Union Ferry stock.....	63	64
Union Ferry 5s.....	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, int.....	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st.....	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	88	90
Logansport & Wabash Val. Gas stock.	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s.....	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds.....	72	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas.....	82½	84
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	21	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock..	74	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.....	2.20	2.35
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	75	77
Mutual Gas Company of New York....	270	290
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	55	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock.....	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.....	116	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st con.....	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	105½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	35	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s.....	96	99
St. Paul Gas stock.....	48	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	79	82
Standard Gas, New York.....	128	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	134	138
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock.....	27	28
Syracuse Gas 5s.....	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee..	84½	85
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee.	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	42	44
American Typefounders'.....	30	33
Barney & Smith common.....	12	14
Celluloid Company stock.....	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	55	62
Glucose subscriptions.....	136	138
Glucose common, when issued.....	40	41
Glucose preferred, when issued.....	83	87
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	76	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds..	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.....	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9½	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds...	84	86
New York Air Brake Company.....	20	23
New York Biscuit Company.....	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. new.....	5	6
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney.....	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	55	60
Standard Oil Trust.....	315	316
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.....	52	54
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st.....	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	70	74
Wagner Car Company.....	156	157
Worthington Pump pf.....	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit.....	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	20	30
Central & South American Tel.....	120	123
Commercial Cable stock.....	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock.....	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	35	45
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s....	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone.	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock.....	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company..	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.....	22	22½
Trow Directory pf.....	34	39
Wool Exchange	108	110

*Ex dividend.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	New Amsterdam ...	200
American Ex	168	New York	230
Broadway	225	N. Y. Nat. Ex.....	90
Central National	160	Ninth National ...	97
Commerce	204	Pacific	175
Continental	130	Park	255
East River.....	135	Republic	150
Fourth National ...	170	Southern National .	170
German-American ...	110	Seventh National ...	100
Hanover	330	Shoe & Leather.....	91
Importers & Traders'.	525	State of New York.	100
Leath. Mfrs'.....	170	Third National ...	20
Manhattan	215	Tradesmen's	101
Mechanics & Trad's'.	110	U. S. National.....	180
Merchants'	140	West Side	275
Nassau	150	Western National ...	104
National Union	201		

There was a sale of 63 shares of Ninth National at 99.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,106,473, against $1,253,957 last week and $2,492,199 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $936,739, against $873,996 last week, and $2,276,469 in the same week of last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....	$226,251,142
Gold reserve.....	141,260,241
Net silver.....	3,754,851
United States notes in the Treasury.	30,356,754
Treasury notes

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 13, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
...	...	15	Adams Express	155	156	155	156	.....
153	156	15	Adams Ex., ex div.	154	154	154	154	.....
18½	19½	1,120	American Cotton Oil	19	19¾	19	19½	+ ½
69	70	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	+ ¼
115	117	140	American Express	115½	116	115	115	.....
13¾	13¾	2,567	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	14	13¾	13⅝	− ⅛
32⅜	32⅞	780	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	−1⅛
146⅜	146⅝	27,500	Am. Sugar Refining	146¾	148¼	145⅝	146½	+ ¼
116	116¾	773	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116½	− ⅜
92	94½	5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92½	92½	92½	92½	.....
92	92⅛	10,350	American Tobacco	93⅝	93⅝	92	92	−1⅝
112½	114	125	American Tobacco pf.	113	113	113	113	−1
14	15	100	Ann Arbor	15	15	15	15	− ¼
36½	37½	400	Ann Arbor pf.	38	38	36½	36½	−1
15½	15⅝	6,520	At., T. & S. F.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝	18,889	At., T. & S. F. pf.	32	32	31½	31½	+ ⅛
½	¾	2,125	Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
15¼	15⅞	2,400	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16⅝	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
6¾	7¼	1,250	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
14⅜	14¾	1,180	Bay State Gas	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¾	− ¼
31⅜	32	745	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	32	32	31⅜	31⅝	− ⅛
116½	118	120	Brooklyn Union Gas	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅝
2¾	3¼	2,450	Brunswick Co.	2¾	3½	2¾	3⅛	.....
15	20	26	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
92	100	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
54	54½	1,260	Canada Southern	55¼	55⅝	54	54	−1½
70¾	71	110	Canadian Pacific	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	−2⅛
13¾	14¼	120	Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	− ⅜
22⅛	22¼	10,904	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
96⅜	96½	33,700	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	97⅜	98⅜	96⅜	96⅜	− ⅝
102¼	102⅜	13,460	Chicago Gas	103¼	103⅝	102	102⅜	− ⅝
18⅝	18½	35,203	Chicago Great West.	19	19¼	18¼	18½	− ⅝
10¾	11	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
30	32	505	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32¼	32¼	31	31	−1½
93⅝	93¾	40,065	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	94¼	94⅜	93¼	93¾	+ ⅛
143	144	460	Chi., Mil. & S. P. pf.	143	143½	143	143½	+ ⅛
119⅜	120⅛	1,515	Chicago & Northw.	120¼	120⅝	119½	120	−1
164	...	100	Chicago & Northw. pf.	164	164	164	164	.....
85	85¼	13,410	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	85½	86⅜	84¾	85⅛	− ⅝
82⅜	83¼	1,680	C., C. C. & St. L.	83¼	84	83	83	− ⅝
1¾	2¼	300	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	2	2	2	2	+ ½
4	5	800	Col. Coal & I., Dev., pf.	5	5	5	5	.....
19	19½	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	20	19¾	19½	+ ½
6¾	7	150	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
5	5¾	4,076	Col., Hock. Val & Tol.	4½	5¼	4½	5¼	.....
37	38	48	Consolidated Ice	36½	38	36½	38	− ¼
86	86¼	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¼	−1
189	190	817	Conolidated Gas Co.	188	189	186	189	+1
118¾	119	811	Delaware & Hudson.	119¼	119	119	119	−1⅝
161	162	764	Del., Lack. & West.	162½	163	161	161	−2
13	13⅝	300	Denver & R. G.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
47¾	48¾	7,060	Denver & R. G. pf.	46¾	48⅜	46¾	48⅜	+1
12¾	13	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	13	13	13	13	.....
9¼	9¾	110	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ¼
17⅞	17⅞	3,880	Erie	18¼	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	− ¼
42	42¼	1,276	Erie 1st pf.	43	43	42¼	42¼	− ½
24¼	24⅝	1,081	Erie 2d pf.	25	25	24¼	24½	− ½
28	32½	200	Evans & T. H.	29	29	29	29	+1
41	43	491	Evans. & T. H. pf.	42½	42½	42	42	.....
92	92⅛	8,120	General Electric	37¼	37¾	36⅞	36⅞	− ⅝
122	132	200	Great Northern pf.	129½	131	129½	131	+6
92	92¾	300	H. B. Claflin Co.	92	92¼	92	92¼	− ¾
103	106½	8,250	Illinois Central	107	107¼	106½	106½	− ¼
96	98	25	Ill. Cent., leased lines.	96½	96½	96½	96½	− ¼
41	43	200	Illinois Steel Co.	43	43	42	42	+1
10¾	11	440	Iowa Central	11¼	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅜
34½	35¼	200	Iowa Central pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
90	94	900	Kanawha & Michigan.	94	94	94	94	+ ½
4	4¾	100	Keokuk & D. M.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
38	38¾	1,250	Laclede Gas	38½	38	38½	38½	+ ½
93	90	115	Laclede Gas pf.	92	92	92	92	−1
18¾	18¾	400	Lake Erie & Western.	19	19¾	18¾	18¾	.....
72½	73	570	Lake Erie & W. pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
...	...	139	Lake Shore	173½	173½	173½	173½	+ ⅝
60¼	60⅜	16,357	Louisville & Nashville.	60¾	61⅝	59¾	60⅜	− ⅛
104⅜	105	1,497	Manhattan Con	105	105	104	104	− ⅜
121½	122¼	1,255	Metropolitan Traction.	122½	123½	122	122	− ⅝
2⅛	2¼	5,400	Mexican National ctfs.	2	2¼	2	2¼	− ⅛
103	106	45	Michigan Central.	105¾	106½	105¾	106½	.....
24½	25	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	−1¼
87	89	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	− ⅛
56	57	865	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	57	57	56¼	56¼	−1⅜
15⅝	15⅞	1,435	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	16¼	16⅝	15¾	15⅞	− ⅛
35⅝	36	7,400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36¾	36⅞	35½	35⅝	− ⅛
28¼	28⅝	7,065	Missouri Pacific	29	29½	28¼	28⅝	− ⅛
28½	29	2,400	Mobile & Ohio	29	31	28½	29	− ⅛
35⅞	36	8,000	National Biscuit Co.	36⅜	36½	35⅝	36	− ⅛
104¼	105	286	National Lead Co. pf.	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	.....
23	23½	2,225	National Linseed Oil.	20	23¼	20	23	+4
7	8	10	National Starch	...	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
96	96¾	8,054	New Jersey Central.	97	97¼	95¾	96	−1
106¼	106⅜	3,209	New York Central	106¾	107¼	106¾	106⅝	− ⅝
178½	180	38	N. Y., N. H. & H.	178	178	178	178	.....
15	16	250	N. Y., Phila. & St. Louis.	16	16	15⅜	15⅜	.....
16⅝	17¼	120	N. Y., Sus. & West.	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	− ¼
36⅝	37¾	3,025	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	37	37½	36⅝	37	− ⅛
13¼	13½	400	Norfolk & Western.	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
34½	34¾	700	Norfolk & West. pf.	35	35½	35	35½	− ⅛
5⅝	6	3,062	North American	6	6⅛	5¾	5¾	− ¼
17¼	17¾	8,863	Northern Pacific	17½	17½	17	17¼	− ⅛
49½	49⅝	2,145	Northern Pacific pf.	50¼	50¼	49	49¼	− ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	2,711	Ontario & Western.	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅜	− ⅛
64	65	118	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	63	63	63	63	.....
22⅞	23¼	1,190	Oregon Short Line.	23	23	22	22¾	− ¼
83⅛	83½	12,275	Pacific Mail	83½	84⅛	82⅝	83¼	+ ⅛
3	3¼	8,275	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3	3½	2¾	3	+ ⅛
6	7	162	Peoria & Eastern.	6	6	6	6	.....
20	20¾	1,470	P., C. C. & St. L.	20¾	20¾	20	20¼	− ⅛
58	59⅜	800	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	58	58	58	−2⅛
3	5	200	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	5	4¾	4¾	− ¼
3¼	3¾	800	Quicksilver	3	3¼	3	3	+ ⅛
10⅞	12	1,020	Quicksilver pf.	11	11	10¾	10¾	.....
26⅜	26½	11,280	Reading	27	27	26¾	26⅞	− ⅛
54½	54¾	14,800	Reading 1st pf.	54½	54⅝	53⅝	53⅞	− ⅛
32¾	33	1,050	Reading 2d pf.	33½	33½	32¾	32¾	− ¼
22	24	200	Rio Grande West. pf.	23	23	23	23	− ¼
51	53½	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	52	52	52	52	.....
5⅝	6⅞	1,000	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	5¾	5¾	.....
44	45	345	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	43	42¾	42¾	−2
13½	14	250	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14¼	14½	13¾	13¾	+ ¾
8	8½	4,160	St. L. & San Fran.	8	8	7⅝	8	− ¼
55⅞	56	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56½	56⅝	56	56	−1
21¾	22	2,885	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	22	22½	21½	21½	− ¾
6	6¼	4,810	St. Louis Southw.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
13	13½	2,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13¾	13¾	13½	13¼	+ ¼
120	125	50	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	120¼	120¾	120¼	120¼	.....
68¼	68⅜	1,750	St. Paul & Omaha.	68¼	68⅝	68	68	− ⅛
20¼	21	700	Southern Pacific	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20½	− ¾
11	11¼	5,358	Southern Railway	11⅛	11⅜	11	11¼	− ¼
34¾	35	13,366	Southern Railway pf.	35½	35¾	34⅝	34⅞	− ⅝
7¾	7¾	400	Standard R. & T.	8¼	8¼	7⅞	8	− ⅛
28⅝	28¾	4,570	Tenn Coal & Iron.	29	29	28¼	28⅜	− ⅛
13½	13¾	4,520	Texas Pacific	14¼	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
...	...	120	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	9	9	9	9	− ⅛
13¼	13¾	27,814	Union Pacific, t. r.	14	14¾	12⅞	13⅛	− ⅛
6	6⅛	5,420	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	6⅝	6¾	6	6	− ⅛
47	48	25	United States Express.	48	48	48	48	.....
8¾	9¼	1,650	United States Leather.	9¼	9¼	9	9	.....
66½	66¾	2,080	U. S. Leather pf.	66¾	67½	66¼	66¾	− ¼
17½	18	1,401	United States Rubber.	17¾	18	17½	18	.....
65	66	420	U. S. Rubber pf.	64¾	65	64¾	65	+ ¼
8	8½	1,237	Wabash	...	8½	8	8	.....
18⅞	19	2,755	Wabash pf.	19¼	19¼	18¾	18⅞	− ⅛
110	110	13	W lls-Fargo Ex.	110	110	110	112	.....
92¾	92¾	9,231	Western Union Tel.	93⅜	93⅝	92¼	92⅞	− ⅛
110	110½	100	West Chi. St. Ry.	111	111	111	111	.....
28⅝	27¾	6,449	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2¼	3	2¼	2¾	+ ⅜
10	10½	1,368	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	9½	10⅞	9½	10	+1½
4	4¼	310	Wisconsin Central.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Sales.		550,726						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901	97½	...	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	...
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¾	Del., L. & W.	164	164¼
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	123	125
4s, r., 1925	125¼	125⅜	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	115	116
4s, c., 1925	125¼	125⅜	Erie Tel. & Tel.	66	...
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	113⅝	Flint & P. M.	99½	12
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	113⅝	Flint & P. M. pf.	31	33½
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	...	G. R. & West.	39	41
Currency 6s, 1899	103	...	Hudson Tunnel	4	7
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102¼	...	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	45	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¼	...	Joliet & Chicago	156	...
Alb. & Sus.	175	...	K. & D. M. pf.	18	20
Alton & T. H.	59	...	Kokuk & West.	34	40
Am. Coal	123	130	Kingston & Pem.	1	4
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107	Long Island	44	50
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	...	L. & St. L. pf.	¼	...
Capital Traction.	54½	...	Mah. Coal R.	128	...
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	...	M. C. R. pf.	100	115
Chi. & E. Ill.	47	50	Manhattan Beach.	5	10
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	...	100	Md. Coal pf.	50	60
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Mexican Central.	...	10½
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	...	Minn. Iron.	56	58
C., H. V. & T. pf.	19	25	Morris & Essex.	170	171
Com. Cable.	171	...	N., C. & St. L.	69	85
Consol. Coal.	38	...	Nat. St. 1st pf.	68	75
			Nat. St. 2d pf.	28	32
			New Cent. C.	5	8½
			N. Y. C. & St. L.	4	...
			1st pf.	75	80
			N. Y., C. & St. L.	115	116
			2d pf.	38½	39¼
			Norfolk Southern.	65	72
			Northwest. Tel.	110	...
			Ohio Southern.	...	5½
			Om. Mining.	4	7
			Ore. R. & N.	27½	28½
			Penn. Coal.	340	370
			P., Ft. W. & C.	169	...
			Pull. P. C. Co.	174½	176
			Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	186
			R., W. & O.	18	...
			St. P. & Duluth.	23	26
			St. P. & D. pf.	...	78
			St. P. & O. pf.	144	145
			Sil. bullion certfs.	55	56
			Sixth Avenue.	190	195
			Standard Gas.	128	133
			Standard Gas pf.	137	140
			Third Ave., ex d.	152	156
			Tol. & Ohio Cent.	23	25
			Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
			West. Union Beef.	8¼	9½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
320	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
16,530	Am. Sug. Ref.	147¼	148⅜	146¾	148⅜
1,850	Am. Tobacco	93¾	93¾	92	92
1,270	A., T. & S. F.	15¾	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
1,410	A., T. & S.F. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	31½	32⅜
200	Bay State Gas.	15	15	14¼	14¼
50	Can. Southern.	54¼	54½	54¼	54¼
4,300	Chicago Gas.	103⅝	103⅝	102	102¼
5,280	C., R. I. & P.	85¼	86⅞	84⅝	85⅛
20,200	C., R. & Q.	97⅞	97⅞	95¾	96½
25,480	C., M. & St. P.	93⅜	94⅜	93⅛	93⅝
100	Central of N. J.	96½	96½	96½	96½
310	C. & Northwest.	120	120	119⅜	119⅝
270	C. Great West.	19¼	19⅝	18¾	18¾
50	Chic. & Ohio.	22½	22½	22½	22½
100	Des M. & Ft. D.	13	13	13	13
670	Gen. Electric.	37	37¼	36⅜	36½
3,810	Louis. & Nash.	61¼	61½	60¾	60¾
20	Manhattan.	104½	104½	104	104
1,950	Mo. Pacific.	28¾	29⅛	28¾	28⅝
20	M., K. & T. pf.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
50	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	57	57	57	57
120	Nat. Lead.	36¾	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞
20	N. Y. Central.	107½	107½	106¾	106¾
110	N. Y., L. E. & W.	18	18¼	18	18
40	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	25	25	25	25
150	N. Y. O. & W.	17½	17½	17½	17½
50	North Amer.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10	N. Pacific.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
3,720	N. Pacific pf.	40	40¼	40	40¼
150	Pacific Mail.	32¾	34⅛	33	33¾
7,340	Reading.	27	27	26½	26⅝
380	Reading 1st pf.	53¼	54⅛	53½	54⅛
20	Southern.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
350	Southern pf.	35⅜	35⅜	34⅜	34⅝
90	Tenn. C. & I.	29¾	29¾	28⅝	28⅞
150	Texas Pacific.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
1,320	Union Pacific.	13⅞	14¼	13⅝	13⅞
150	U. P., Denv. G.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
140	U. S. Leath. pf.	66⅞	67	66⅛	66½
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	65	65	65	65
140	Wabash pf.	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝
2,720	Western Union.	93½	93½	92⅝	92⅝
10	Wis. Central.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

90,900.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$23,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜
5,000	Hock. Valley 5s.	74	74	74	74
10,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	63½	63½	63¼	63¼
5,000	Nassau El. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½
20,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	31½	31½	31½	31½
3,000	Wabash 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾

$68,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—West Chicago's boom continues. The opening was at 109, and the price ran up to 111½, but declined again, closing at 110. The opening was the lowest quotation. Friends of Metropolitan "L" are watching that stock, as the work on the great loop approaches completion. It was strong with a 7½ close to-day. The fives sold sparingly at 50.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & Dy.	65
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	61
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	33¾
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	28½
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf.	49¼
Chicago City Railway	245
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	144¼
Lake Street Elevated	17½
International Packing Co.	19
International Packing Co. pf.	42
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	11¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	35
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	49½
North Chicago Street Railway	239
West Chicago Street Railway	17
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	110¼
South Side Elevated Railway	15¼
	45

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The volume of business to-day was heavy, no diminution being shown in the aggregate transactions. The pounding away at prices finally produced an impression, the last hour seeing yielding values. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy got down to 85¾, from 97¾ early in the day. Trading was heavy. Over 6,000 shares of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy changed hands in the morning, and nearly as much Union Pacific, with large dealings in Sugar, Atchison and the copper shares. Butte rose ¾, to 27¾, receding to 26⅝; Centennial, ⅝, to 8⅝, reacting to 8; Montana, ⅝, to 141⅛, receding to 140½; Tamarack, 4, to 130, later touching 137. A feature was the New England Railroad preferred, which rose 4½, to 71½. Ysabel gold was up ⅝, at 14⅝.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	215	216
Boston & Lowell	215	...
Boston & Maine	163	163½
Boston & Providence	265	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	103¾	104
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	108	108½
Fitchburg pf.	92¾	93
Old Colony	183	...
West End	93¼	93¾
West End pf.	100	100½
Oregon Short Line	22⅞	23¼

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3¼	4
Allouez	...	9
Arnold	3¼	3½
Atlantic	24½	25
Boston & Cripple Creek	...	12½
Boston & Montana	140	140½
Butte & Boston	28⅜	26½
Calumet & Hecla	4.10	4.15
Centennial	8¾	8⅝
Franklin	16	16¼
Gold Coin Mines	3	3¼
Kearsarge	18¾	19½
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	...
Osceola	87	87½
Pioneer, (gold)	4¾	5
Quincy	115	116
Santa Rafael	3¾	4¼
Tamarack	137	138
Tamarack, Junior	19	...
*Tecumseh	2¾	3
Wolverine	12	12⅛

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	236	237
Dominion Coal	15	15¼
Dominion Coal pf.	95	97
Eastman Car Heater	...	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	153	155
Lamson Cons. Store Service	19	20
Mexican Telephone	80	75
New England Telephone	118	120
Philadelphia Company	20¼	21
United States Oil	12½	13¼
Westinghouse Electric	25	27
Westinghouse Electric pf.	55	...

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	...	1¼
Merced Gold Mining	...	5¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	19½	20

*Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The local market was less active to-day, and prices were rather soft. There were few realizing sales. The sentiment was less bullish for the time being, but the expectation is confident that the upward movement will be resumed early next week. The pool in Marsden gave that stock effective support to-day and managed to hold it firm between 19½ and 20. Marsden American Cellulose receipts, whose stock is owned by the Marsden Company, were put among the local unlisted stocks to-day and were actively traded in, the price advancing from 3 to 4½, with last sales at 4. American Railway Electric Light was easier, as were the Pennsylvania Heat shares. Union Traction was steady, but Philadelphia was weak.

Metropolitan jumped up to 123 at the opening, but sold later at 121⅛. It leaked out here to-day that the announcement to be officially made by the company is the declaration of a 20 per cent. scrip dividend, action on which was taken by the Directors at their meeting last Wednesday. The details are not fully known, but a circular explaining the transaction will be sent to the shareholders early the coming week. New York was a seller of the Reading and Northern Pacific issues in this market. Lehigh Valley was neglected, and Pennsylvania was also less active and the price off a trifle. The close was barely steady at about the lowest prices of the day. Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul	93½	93⅝
Lehigh Valley	31½	31⅝
Northern Pac. com. t. c.	31½	31⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	49¾	49⅞
Pennsylvania	53½	53⅝
Reading	13⅝	13¾
Reading 1st pf.	27 1-16	27 5-16
Reading 2d pf.	16¾	16⅞
Philadelphia Traction	73¼	73⅜
Union Traction	11⅞	12
Elec. & Peo. 4s	73½	73¼
Reading gen. 4s	84¾	85
Baltimore Traction	18	18⅛
Electric Storage	27¼	27¾
Electric Storage pf.	30¼	31¼
Metropolitan Traction	120½	121½
Penn. H., L. & P.	15¾	15¾
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	36	36½
Welsbach	79	79½
American R. E. L.	49	50
Marsden	6¼	6¾
	19½	20

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

N. G. YEE AND OTHERS.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against N. G. Yee, known as Sing Kee, and Yee Yow, trading as Sing Kee & Co., also as the Manhattan Segar Company, of 6 Pell Street, in favor of Ki Sue. A previous execution had been obtained against N. G. Yee for $948 in favor of Ah Foon, and an attachment against Sing Kee and John Kee for $180 in favor of Solomon Ashner.

KNICKERBOCKER SILK COMPANY.—The principal creditors of the Knickerbocker Silk Company of 58 Greene Street and at Paterson, N. J., have agreed to grant it an extension of six, nine, and twelve months. The assets are $20,000, and liabilities for merchandise, $11,000. H. E. Rockwell, Vice President and Secretary, has been succeeded by Alfred Corad!, who is in charge of the mills. James H. Valentine is President. The company has been in business since Oct. 1, 1896.

STONE & KIMBALL CORPORATION.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against the Stone & Kimball Corporation, book publishers, at 139 Fifth Avenue, for $6,709 in favor of Emma C. White, for money loaned in February last, when it was an Illinois corporation. In March it was changed to a New York corporation, and Mrs. White said that the latter assumed the debts of the former corporation, and took all the assets. The company has a capital stock of $75,000. Hannibal I. Kimball is President and Luther C. White, Jr., is Secretary and Treasurer. The business was started in Chicago during the World's Fair, and was removed to this city in February, 1896. When the New York corporation was formed in March last it was stated that the assets were $71,563 and liabilities $52,690.

Out of Town.

MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT LIFE ASSOCIATION.—It is understood in Boston that the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association will cease its corporate existence Tuesday, Aug. 17, on which date a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver. It is thought that there will be no objection to the motion.

EDISONIA THEATRE.—The Edison

STEAMER CAMPANIA HERE

Lord Kelvin and the Marquis Ito Among a Long List of Passengers.

HEAVY PERSONAL BAGGAGE TAX

Dr. F. E. Hyde Pays Nearly One Thousand Dollars Duty on His Daughter's Dresses—British Scientist Talks of Garbage and Its Value.

The steamer Campania of the Cunard Line arrived yesterday, with one of the largest passenger lists of the season. There were 246 first cabin, 296 second cabin, and 391 steerage passengers. A large crowd assembled at Pier 40, North River, to see the liner dock, and to catch a glimpse of two notables on board, each of international fame, though of widely different spheres of activity. They were Lord Kelvin, better known to the scientific world as Sir William Thomson, and Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman and guiding spirit of the late Japan-Chinese war.

As the Campania approached her dock, Lord Kelvin and his wife were seen standing on the Captain's bridge, the only passengers allowed on that sanctum. The few persons on the pier who recognized the slight figure and the venerable face, almost hidden from view by a large black hat, sent up a ringing cheer and waved their hats. Lord Kelvin seemed to think the greeting was intended for some one else, notwithstanding the fact that all eyes were directed at him, and looked entirely unconcerned.

He walked down the gangway with his wife, and only when he stood on terra firma, surrounded by a number of admirers, did he realize that he was the centre of attraction. Then a deep glow suffused his face, and he sought shelter. He was seen later, and talked freely on a subject that has engrossed his attention and that of the most eminent scientists both in this country and abroad.

It is the discovery of the means of extracting heat and light sufficient to run electric and steam plants from garbage—a discovery destined, according to Lord Kelvin, to revolutionize the economic policy of all civilized municipalities.

A Talk with Lord Kelvin.

"Millions of dollars," he said, "are thrown away by cities every year in disposing of their garbage and dumping it in places where it only too frequently becomes a menace to life and health, when, if properly handled, it is as good as coal or any other fuel. Where the latest scientific discoveries are applied, a city can save itself the purchase of thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of coal, and utilize the ashes, cinders, refuse, and discarder food for exactly the same purpose.

"Ten tons of garbage are equal to one ton of coal. Cinders, generally considered as being devoid of heat-producing qualities, and therefore worthless, can be made to produce a great deal with the new appliances, which change this garbage into gas, steam, and heat, an inconceivably great waste of money and energy can be avoided.

"The theory of the derivation of power in the form of gas and heat from garbage is not quite new, but the practical application of that theory is but a few weeks old. It is only six weeks since the works at Shoreditch, London, built under the supervision of scientists, for the conversion of garbage into gas, have been in operation, and they are a great success. From the garbage of that district, formerly carted away at great expense, enough energy is now being obtained to run the entire municipal plant of that part of the English capital; and so long as garbage can be had not an ounce of coal is needed.

"This lesson should have a weighty effect on other municipalities. Let them but remember that whatever garbage or refuse is collected has combustible qualities, and this combustion is the result of the discovery of a special furnace designed for that purpose. An ordinary fire will not extract gas from garbage. At a certain temperature which can be obtained by the use of such a furnace the garbage will, by a process of evaporation, yield a considerable quantity of steam. Of course, as in the burning of coal, considerable slag is left over, the quantity being more or less, according to the quality of the garbage, but, then, this slag can be very well utilized in paving roadways."

Value of Garbage.

Lord Kelvin quoted some figures relative to this subject. He showed that while formerly Shoreditch had expended a great deal of money to cart away the garbage, it was now deriving a good revenue from the plant. "The gas generated by combustion of this garbage," he continued, "comes off at a very high temperature, which does not require a coal fire to raise itself, or rather the cinders contained in the garbage, furnishing the basis of fuel. Oxygen also plays an important part in the production of this gas, and oxygen, he added, with a name, costs nothing—it's in the air.

"Every city that is needed is the Shoreditch plant. A mechanical device dumps the refuse into the furnace, which is divided into a number of cells; and all that is needed is a man who does the slagging—that is, he takes out the remaining slag, pieces of glass and stone which, of course, will not burn."

Of the recent electrical demonstrations by Tesla, Lord Kelvin would say nothing. He pleaded insufficient acquaintance with their exact theories, and said his reading on those subjects had been meagre. He also declined to discuss the underground system now in operation on the New Britain and Hartford Road. He said he had come here to learn what the most ingenious people in the world were doing in the branch of electricity pertaining to motive power, and when he had seen all and examined all he would give his opinion. He will start for Niagara Falls this morning and will make an extensive inspection of the vast electrical plant there. From there he will go to Toronto, to attend the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which opens Aug. 18.

Forty years ago Lord Kelvin was plain William Thomson, an electrical engineer. His electrical discoveries and the valuable assistance he gave in laying the Atlantic cables gained him knighthood. In 1892 he was elevated to the peerage.

Marquis Ito Received.

Much more ceremony attended the reception of Marquis Ito. About fifteen little men with very tall hats received him. One of the smallest of them, though by no means the thinnest, was Mr. Hoshi, the Japanese Minister at Washington, who came to this city especially for the purpose. Consul Yuchides of New York and his staff and a number of Japanese merchants made up the Reception Committee. Accompanying the Marquis were his private secretary and a servant. The party was driven to the Waldorf.

The record for customs receipts under the excess over $100 personal baggage law was broken yesterday. Over $5,000 was netted for Uncle Sam's locker, and the promptness with which the baggage was examined astonished the passengers. From 5:05 o'clock, when the steamer was fastened to her dock, until 8:30 over 3,000 pieces of baggage were examined, and long before 9 o'clock there was not a passenger at the pier. As usual there was some little grumbling, but as a rule the persons affected quietly submitted.

The largest amount collected from one person was $931.38. This sum was paid by Dr. Frederick E. Hyde of this city. He had declared $3,500 worth of dresses and wearing apparel belonging to his two daughters, who came over with him, and who have spent the last eighteen months abroad. In his declaration he demanded a reduction, however, for such dresses as had been worn, and after a good deal of dickering the duties on such garments that had been worn were scaled down, so that the total sum paid was about 30 per cent. instead of 60 per cent. on the gross original values.

Loyal to McKinley.

W. Constable of this city was the next highest payer, with $470. Several paid over $100, and about eighty between $1 and $100. One Ohio girl declared two gold rings and several souvenir spoons. "I could have brought them in without paying duty," she said, "but I wouldn't. I am a McKinley girl, and the bill that he signed is all right." She paid $18 duty for her admiration of McKinley.

Maurice Brooks, at one time Lord Mayor of Dublin, was one of the passengers. He is going to Toronto for the meeting of the scientists. His trunks were thoroughly examined, but he had nothing dutiable. Among the other passengers were the Right Rev. William Redley, Bishop of Caledonia, British Columbia; Arthur Champneys, Gordon Dalziel, F. Gray Griswold, Charles S. Joslyn, James McCreery, Willoughby Smith, George E. Waddington, and William Worden.

One of the second-cabin passengers, Ole A. Omlid, died on board Aug. 11 of consumption. His body was buried at sea. His wife, a brother, and one child were with him, and a collection was made by the first-class passengers to assist the bereaved family, but the widow declined to receive it, saying she had ample means.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers.—Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, from the Ninth Cavalry to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop D; Lieut. Lanning Parsons, from the Tenth Cavalry to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop L; Lieut. Col. James Jackson, from the Fourth Cavalry to the First Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris from the First Cavalry to the Fourth Cavalry.

Orders directing Lieut. Col. Morris to join a station in the Department of the Colorado are revoked, and he will report by telegraph to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to a station, and upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned.

Assignments of officers of the Corps of Engineers:

Additional Second Lieut. William D. Connor to duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Walter L. Fisk at Portland, Ore.

Additional Second Lieut. John C. Oakes to duty under the immediate orders of Capt. William E. Craighill at Wilmington, N. C.

Additional Second Lieut. Henry S. Morgan to duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Cassius E. Gillette at Savannah, Ga.

Additional Second Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, to duty under the immediate orders of Major Charles W. Raymond at Philadelphia.

Additional Second Lieut. Frederick W. Altstaetter, to duty under the immediate orders of Major James B. Quinn at New Orleans, La.

Additional Second Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson to duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Frederic V. Abbott at Charleston, S. C., or the officer of engineers who may be in charge of the engineer district having headquarters at Charleston.

The above-named additional Second Lieutenants will report on the expiration of their graduating leave of absence to the officers under whom they are assigned to duty respectively.

Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, Third Cavalry, is relieved from further duty at Austin College, Sherman, Texas, and will join his troop.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, Aug. 30, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Cols. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry, and William L. Hasken, Second Artillery; Majors James P. Kimball, Surgeon; Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery, and John D. Hall, Surgeon, and Capt. James Fornace, Thirteenth Infantry, Recorder. The following-named officers will report Aug. 30 to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, President of this examining board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capts. George W. Crabb, Fifth Artillery; Samuel McConihe, Fourteenth Infantry; William F. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry; Egbert B. Savage, Eighth Infantry; Wilson T. Hartz, Fifteenth Infantry, and Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieuts. Solomon E. Spaulding, Twenty-first Infantry; Charles M. Truitt, Adjutant Twenty-first Infantry and Charles G. Morton, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieuts. Joseph L. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry, and Leroy S. Upton, Twenty-first Infantry.

The board of officers convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by special orders of Nov. 28, 1896, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion is dissolved.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, Majors Henry McDiderot, Surgeon; William S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry; John M. Banister, Surgeon, and Jacob A. Augur, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, Sixth Cavalry, Recorder. The following-named officers will report in person on Sept. 1 to Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, President of this board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon the conclusion of their examinations will return to their proper station: Capts. Henry M. Kendall, Sixth Cavalry; Argalus G. Hennisee, Eighth Cavalry; Samuel M. Swigart, Second Cavalry; Joshua L. Fowler, Second Cavalry; Richard H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry; Charles L. Cooper, Tenth Cavalry; Charles A. Coolidge, Seventh Infantry; Charles A. Dempsey, Second Infantry; Summer H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry, and Greenleaf A. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry.

The following named officers will be relieved from their present duties by their respective commanders in ample time to report not later than Oct. 1 at the recruiting stations indicated opposite their respective names and relieve the officers now in charge of the said stations: Capt. David J. Craigie, Twelfth Infantry, 1,316 Filbert Street, Philadelphia; Capt. Ira Quinby, Eleventh Infantry, 513 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.; Capt. Folliot A. Whitney, Eighth Infantry, Third Avenue, New York City; Capt. William Quinsten, Seventh Infantry, 35 Kneeland Street, Boston; Capt. Henry H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry, 309 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati; Capt. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Third and Olive streets, St. Louis; Capt. Peter S. Bomus, First Cavalry, 62 West Madison Street, Chicago; Capt. George H. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry, 445 East Water Street, Milwaukee; Capt. Fred Wheeler, Fourth Cavalry, 951 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.; Capt. Matthias W. Day, Ninth Cavalry, 57 Public Square, Cleveland; Capt. Edmund K. Webster, Second Infantry, 211 Fourth Avenue, Louisville; First Lieut. Henry Kirby, Tenth Infantry, 145 North Cherry Street, Nashville; First Lieut. William Black, Twenty-fourth Infantry, 25 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis. The above-named officers are appointed and announced as Acting Assistant Quartermasters, while on recruiting duty.

Extension of leave of absence is granted Capt. Louis V. Caslarc, Second Artillery, Department of the East, for one month.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Edwin P. Edwards, Third Infantry, Department of Dakota, is extended fifteen days.

Leave of absence until Aug. 22 is granted Cadet Malin Craig, First Class, United States Military Academy.

Transfers in the Thirteenth Infantry: Lieut. John H. Parker, from Company C to Company K; Lieut. Louis H. Bash, from Company K to Company C.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect upon return of Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, Fifth Cavalry, to duty at Fort Clark, Texas, is granted Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, Fifth Cavalry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 15 for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Capts. John B. Kerr

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT, 32 to 38 East 42d Street. New York, August 7th, 1897.

To John J. Alexandre, Mrs. L. Alexandre, Bridget Arktus, W. Bishop, Miss A. K. Bjurstedt, Mrs. M. Breckenridge, Mrs. B. Cavally, W. R. Childs, Wm. H. Christy, Catherine Clemmons, Palmer Cleveland, Miss V. Crooker T. Cronin, Mr. or Mrs. G. F. Darrell, Mrs. Maude L. Dextery, Mrs. J. John Drew, Martin Eldridge, Chas. Estelinger, by Miss A. M. Holsten; R. Fulton, Henry J. Goodwin, James H. Goodsell, Frederick Gress, Clarence Luce, by Chas. O. Perry; Wm. O. Madden, Geo. B. Mallory, Mrs. Wm. Marks, Frank Melville, by Geo. A. Schastey & Sons; Mrs. M. E. Miller, Mrs. M. Montgomery, by Geo. A. Schastey & Sons; Mrs. M. C. Montgomery, A. J. McCusker, A. A. Neal, Mary O'Brien, by Mrs. T. Regan; Mrs. H. G. Reed, Mrs. A. V. Whiting, Mrs. Frank Gay Williams, the Misses Kate and Cornelia Stevens.

You are hereby notified that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage and other charges upon the household goods, personal effects, and merchandise stored in the warehouses of this company in your name or for your account, and in case of your default in so doing such goods, wares, and merchandise will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of September, 1897, commencing at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the warehouses of this company, 51, 53, and 55 East 41st Street, New York, by George Merle, auctioneer.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER,
Secretary and General Manager.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, Second Judicial District.—In the matter of the application and petition of Michael T. Daly as Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and the laws amendatory thereof, to acquire certain real estate for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the water supply of the City of New York, Jerome Park Reservoir.

Public notice is hereby given that the third separate report of James O. Bergen, Franklin Edson, and John De Witt Warner, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 9th day of July, 1897, and a copy thereof also filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the said 9th day of July, 1897.

Notice is further given that the said report includes the claim of Tottenham D. Bewley for damages to property contiguous to the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Notice is further given that an application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District or Department, at the Court House, in the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, on the 4th day of September, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order confirming said report and for such other and further relief as may be just.

Dated New York, Aug. 6, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City. au7-law4wS

NOTICE.—Estimates for repairing platform at 7th Av., Harlem River, Contract No. 585, and for furnishing cobble stones under Contract No. 599, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 11:30 o'clock A. M., Aug. 24, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Information Free.
For Souvenir Booklet, Circulars of American and European
SUMMER RESORTS
and Permanent Hotels below, Call or Address, (send stamp,)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.
Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do .....West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bath Beach, L. I..Argyle Hotel, open all year
Bradford, Eng..Midland Htl.,a.p.,$3.50; e.p.,$1 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cape May, N. J.....Congress Hall, a. p., $3 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Del. Water Gap, Pa..Kittatinny H. se, ap,$3 to $5
Denver, Col...New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ...The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Phlps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50 up
Kansas City, Mo..The Midland, ep $1 up; ap $3 up
Leeds, Eng..The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng..Adelphi Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50 up
do Thackeray's Hotel, (Temp.,) op. British Museum
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
New Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, now open
do (T. J. O'Neil,) The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.). Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Nevmueller & Schaffer). Union Sq. Htl., ep. $1 up
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Ostend, Belg. (fac'g sea; 300 beds,) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y....Mizzen Top Hotel, now open
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., U. S. Hotel, a. p., $5
Saybrook Pt., Conn...Fenwick Hall, now open
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
Sheldrake, N.Y. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Shelter Island Heights, N.Y. Prospect House
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep, $1 up, ap. $3 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis..Lindell Hotel, ep., $1 up; ap., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I.....Atlantic House, now open
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 30 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Reserve.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

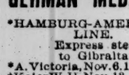
HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10AM | Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, Aug. 26, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM | Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM | Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
*Ka'erW., Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normania, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
Sailing New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 19, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
Normannia, Aug. 26, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Sept. 16, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 2, 10 AM | Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Aug. 21, 11:30 AM | Prussia, Aug. 28, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Aug. 18 | PARIS.....Sept. 8
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland, Aug. 18, noon | Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon
Southwark, Au. 25, 8 PM | Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 9 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé, Sat., Aug. 14, 10 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car [illegible] is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM | Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM
Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM | Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM
Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM | Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Extra Sailings.
Servia, Aug. 24, noon | Auranla, Sept. 7, noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, Aug. 17
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 20
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
COMANCHE.....Friday, Aug. 27
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, Jamestown, Piney's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 2 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y.
Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows:
(Go minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Edenville, Falsburgh, Hurleyville, Lake Kiamesha, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.
9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Ferndale, Liberty, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Ferndale, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
3:45 P. M., for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Ferndale, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
4:30 P. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.,) Daily, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Hamilton, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West. Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free through to Chicago without transfer; arrives Chicago 9:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman seats at 371 Broadway, N. Y.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 50 Beaver St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:00 P. M., Detroit 6:30 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train, via Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; Due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Pittsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains Illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.
B.—11:50 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A. B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:46 A. M.; C8:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Round Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:35, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train to N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage received.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 4:50 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M.; Chicago 2 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M. Jamestown, 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York, 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, 200 Hudson St. Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
3:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Limited" Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Ltd." Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M., and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:50 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 7:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55,

WHEAT OFF A FEW POINTS

Expected Reaction Comes and Reduces the Price for September Delivery 1 5-8 Cents.

CORN SHOWS MUCH STRENGTH

Interesting Items in the Foreign Demand for Wheat—Supplying France and Switzerland, the Latter Formerly a French Market—Export Dealers Satisfied.

The predicted reaction in the wheat market came about yesterday. Taking the extreme range of prices for September, contract wheat, the quotations varied to the extent of 2¼ cents, while the net loss of the day's trading was 1⅝ cents. The market was top-heavy on Thursday, and the quotation had run beyond the limits of export trading. In the hurly-burly of the dealings on the Produce Exchange speculators, both local and European, unloaded to get profits, so that at one time the difference between Thursday's closing and the quotation on the dial was 1⅞ cents and 2⅛ cents below the record price, 90⅝ cents, reached on Thursday.

The closing price for September on Thursday was 89⅝ cents. It opened yesterday at 89½, owing to higher Liverpool cables and vacillating Paris advices. In the first hour there was a bullish tendency, and the price touched 90 cents, the highest quotation of the day. The break came in the early afternoon, and the decline was rapid, as the quotation for the leading option slumped in half an hour to 88⅜ cents, with all Western quotations bearish. Then came lower European prices, and the quotation for September sagged until the lowest price of the day, 87¾ cents, was reached. From this there was a rally of ¼ cent, making the closing quotation 88 cents.

December wheat was weak throughout the day. Closing on Thursday at 88⅝ cents, it opened at 88¼ cents, went no higher than 88⅜ cents, and as low as 86½ cents, and closed at 86⅝ cents, a net loss of 2 cents. The close in both futures was heavy, but reports of satisfactory export business during the day made some of the traders who are conservative and rarely err predict a lively market to-day, because the recession proved the strength of the wheat situation, the range between extremes of quotation being narrow. As to export business, the estimate was on 280,000 bushels of wheat here and 150,000 bushels at outports.

Corn attracted further attention because of its firmness in a reactive wheat market. Closing Thursday at 33¼ cents, the September future opened at 33 cents, went to 33½ cents and 32⅞ cents, and closed strong at this quotation, a net loss of one-fourth of 1 cent. December's course was: Closed, Thursday, 35½ cents; opened, 35¼ cents; high, 35½ cents; low, 35¼ cents; closed, 35⅜ cents—the closing quotation of Thursday.

September oats closed at 21⅜ cents, a net loss of one-fourth of 1 cent.

Export traders said that they were satisfied with the course taken by wheat, though it would have been better had the price of wheat gone to near 87 cents. Then there would have been more trading, and the top-notch price would have been easier to reach and pass, through covering by shorts.

The most interesting incident of the day was an order received by H. G. Guimaraes & Co. from the head of Switzerland, for 10,000 quintals—110 tons—of hard red No. 1 Manitoba wheat, America's best grade. The order was small, but it fully exhibited the strait of France, which has always supplied Switzerland with wheat. During the week this firm has booked orders for over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat for France. An order for 200,000 bushels November delivery for that country was received yesterday.

Wheat Lower in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Selling to secure profits caused a setback in the grain markets to-day. Wheat, for September, closed 1⅝c lower. The cash demand fell off perceptibly and cables failed to respond to yesterday's advance here.

FIFTY-FIRST STREET NOISY.

Rumbling Ice Wagons Arouse "Sleepless" to a Misdirected Appeal to Commissioner Collis.

This open letter, addressed to Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works through THE NEW YORK TIMES, speaks for itself:

"Gen. Collis—Sir: Here is a plan by which you may achieve immortal fame, and write your name high on the roll of honor above all your associates in public service. The ordinance against noise making in the public streets provides a fine of $25 for an offense, as in the case of the poor driver who was in charge of a load of iron. In our street—Fifty-first—east from the river to First Avenue, ice carts are rumbled over the Belgian blocks from 3 o'clock in the morning, continuously, to the banishment of sleep and rest. Empty ice wagons make a thundering racket. The owner is rich, has a good business, and is a brewer also. Fine him, General, or see that it is done, $25 a wagon, six days in the week, and the revenue will run your department and lessen the general tax levy.

"It is especially the street, although that would lessen the noise near the public school on the corner, which is said to be the reason for so treating this street in the next block. Fine the ice dealer and brewer. Summon him before the court, and call us—the residents of this sleepless street—and we will swarm on him like Jersey mosquitoes, each thirsty and famishing for municipal blood, which by your aid the court will turn in countless thousands into the city treasury.

SLEEPLESS.

P. S.—The horrible wretch—not you, General, but the owner of those ice wagons—wakes us as if we were dead. May be he doesn't care if we die for want of sleep. So make him pay for the candles and refreshments, if he will have his noisy fun in spite of our misery."

S.

When the above letter was submitted to Gen. Collis he read it carefully through, and said: "I am really very sorry that the residents of Fifty-first Street are disturbed in their slumbers by the early morning rumble of ice wagons, but as 'Sleepless' doesn't want the street asphalted, I do not see how I can help matters any. I can't arrest a person for making a noise—I wish I could sometimes, but I can't.

"When I am in the neighborhood where obnoxious street noises come from heavy wagons being trundled over old-fashioned pavements, my first impulse is, like that of 'Sleepless,' to have the rude despoiler of my peace and tranquillity placed under lock and key, and otherwise appropriately punished; but on second thought, it occurs to me that a good asphalt pavement would lessen all the disagreeable tumult of thoroughfare traffic. I can prevent noises sometimes, but I can't take by the collar the man who makes them. 'Sleepless' must apply to the police, as I would have to do under the circumstances."

VISITING THE POST OFFICES.

Mr. Van Cott Investigating the Workings of His Department.

Postmaster Van Cott has decided to personally investigate the conduct of the numerous Post Office Departments throughout the city. He has already visited every sub-Post Office on the east side, from the Battery to Harlem, and next week will start in on the west side.

"Personal visits to the sub-stations give one a better idea of the condition of affairs than any amount of reports," he said yesterday. "I like to see the men, talk with them, and see them work. Before I get through I expect to have actual knowledge of the practical working of every detail in my department."

Raid on Coney Island Fortune Tellers.

The Coney Island police, under command of Capt. Collins, made a spurt yesterday afternoon while District Attorney Backus was there, and arrested four fortune tellers, who were reaping a harvest of money under the pretense of reading character. The District Attorney said he was not yet satisfied with the effort made by the police in the way of cleaning out the immoral shows and fakes.

BENJAMIN DICKENSON DEAD.

His Body, with the Throat Cut, Found Floating in the Bay Off Norwalk, Conn.

The mystery of the disappearance of Benjamin Dickenson, who left his home at 340 West Twenty-first Street, Aug. 6, was cleared up yesterday by the identification of his body at Norwalk, Conn. The body of a drowned man with his throat cut was found floating in the bay off Norwalk, and was buried Wednesday without being identified. Benjamin Dickenson, Jr., read a description of the body in a newspaper, and hurried to Norwalk. He recognized the clothing found on it as his father's, and had the body exhumed. It will be brought to this city for burial.

Mr. Dickenson's family have no doubt but that he killed himself while of unsound mind. They believe he cut his throat and jumped from one of the Sound steamers. He took his razor with him when he left his home. He had been worrying over supposed business troubles without any cause his sons say.

He was in the trunk business with stores at Twenty-third and Nineteenth Streets, and was well to do. He established the Twenty-third Street store thirty-five years ago, when he reached New York from London, where he was born. He was sixty-seven years old, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

BICYCLE ROGUE CAUGHT?

William H. Moger, Alleged Member of a Party of Thieves, at Last Under Arrest.

William H. Moger, believed by the Brooklyn police to be conected with a company of bicycle thieves who have been operating in this vicinity for months, was arrested yesterday at Bridgeville, Sullivan County, N. Y., by Detectives Ruddy and Donovan of the Central Detective Squad of Brooklyn. He is in the Adams Street Police Station.

The complainant is Frank H. Platt of Buehler & Platt, proprietors of the Columbian Wheel Works, 12-18 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The charge against the prisoner is grand larceny. By presenting a false schedule of assets he secured last June twelve wheels from the firm, valued at $564, on ten days' credit. Moger is a smooth talker and a man of good appearance. Early in the month he went to the firm and told Platt he intended to start a bicycle emporium. Both members of the firm were impressed with the man's statement, and when he exhibited a schedule of his supposed holdings he established his credit with them at once.

Moger's typewritten document purported to show that he owned two houses at 448 and 450 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, fifteen lots in East Patterson, N. J.; 640 acres of land in Sioux County, Iowa; 1,000 acres in Laurens County, Ga.; ten lots at Toms River, N. J., and a considerable amount in securities, all of which he said were worth $31,170. The firm took Moger's statement at its face, and gave him the wheels. Moger also said he had an office in Front Street in this city, and at one time he is said to have worked for a Brooklyn bicycle firm, but was discharged. Several of the wheels were afterward found by detectives in the windows of up-town bicycle dealers in Brooklyn, who had purchased them in good faith.

Moger's transaction with Buehler & Platt, together with shady dealings with other firms, may result in his being sentenced for a long time. Moger lives at 64 Himrod Street, Brooklyn, with his wife and family. The police are looking after his accomplices. He is said to have been connected with the Howell-Seeley gang.

POORHOUSE AT NINETY-THREE.

Venerable James Lynraugh Penniless and in Need of Food.

James Lynraugh, ninety-three years old, of Jersey City was yesterday sent to the almshouse. He is greatly enfeebled by age and lack of food suitable to his condition. Lynraugh was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, Dec. 12, 1803. He came to this country when a boy.

He had been living for some time with a married daughter, Mrs. Thomas Gilmartin of 77 North Street. She and her husband went to Baltimore on Wednesday to see their daughter, who is in a convent there. They said they would be gone a week, and Mrs. Gilmartin told her father to go to the house of his other daughter, Mrs. Patrick Downs of Cook Street. The old man told the police that Mrs. Downs said she could not give him a home because her husband was out of work and she had only the wages of one son to depend upon.

When told that her father had been sent to the almshouse, Mrs. Downs said she would arrange to-day to have him brought back. She said she supposed only her sister had gone to Baltimore and that her brother-in-law was at home. She told her father to go back to Gilmartin's. She supposed he had done so. She thought the police had acted with undue haste.

NO CUSTOM HOUSE VACANCY.

Collector Bidwell Regrets the Falsity of the Rumor.

Charles P. Clinch had the office of Assistant Collector of Customs created for him by Congress, the appointment resting with the Collector. At the resignation of Mr. Clinch Collector Arthur found that the Revised Statutes of 1874 omitted the provision of the act of 1863 which gave the appointment to the Collector. It had become a Presidential appointment. Gen. Arthur protested, and the office of Chief Clerk and Special Deputy Collector, now held by Joseph J. Couch, was created and made part of the Collector's patronage. An article published yesterday garbled facts when it did not make false statements in setting forth that the plum of Assistant Collector, worth $5,000 a year, was going a-begging.

Collector Bidwell laughed at the story, and said, with evidences of regret, that if such an office was within his gift it would eke out the small patronage he had.

John Quackenbush has been placed in charge of the Second, or Entry of Merchandise, Division of the Custom House in place of William Berryman, who yesterday was sworn in as Auditor of the Surveyor's department. Mr. Berryman succeeds Samuel M. Blatchford.

NO VETO FROM HOOS.

Mayor of Jersey City Takes No Action on the Tax Budget.

It had been rumored in Jersey City for several days that Mayor Hoos would yesterday send to the Board of Finance a veto of the budget for 1897-8. He did not do so, however. Neither did he sign the budget. The board claims that the budget became operative by default, but the Mayor says he has until to-day to consider the matter, as the law gives him ten days, and Sundays do not count. His counsel said he would take no action.

Samuel H. Gray, Attorney General of the State, sent to the board an opinion in relation to the increased taxes imposed upon railroads and canals by Chapter 60 of the laws of 1897. The law, Mr. Gray says, does not become operative until Nov. 1, 1897; therefore municipal boards will not receive any benefit from the increased taxes until 1898.

State Controller W. S. Hancock also notified the board that he should not pay any of the moneys involved in the question until 1898.

Jersey City's share of the increased taxes is estimated at about $114,000, and the Finance Board included this amount in the taxes to be received from the State. This amount will now have to be stricken out and the tax rate will be correspondingly increased.

Soap Maker Higgins's Son a Vagrant.

Charles Higgins, son of the Brooklyn soap manufacturer of that name, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Teale of the Myrtle Avenue Police Court to six months in the Kings County Penitentiary on a charge of vagrancy. The charge against him was made by his mother, who lives in New Jersey. Higgins is a victim of intemperance. He is thirty-five years old and unmarried. The Justice once sent him to the Inebriates' Home and on another occasion to the penitentiary.

Poisoned by a Black Spider.

It was learned at the Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday that Morris Weil, the traveling hat salesman who was bitten by a black spider three weeks ago in Mexico, is improving. Weil is in the employ of Triest & Co., hat exporters of this city.

PATROLMAN KILLS HIMSELF

Morbid with Grief Over His Wife's Death and Dismayed by a Prospective Trial.

TWICE GAVE UP HIS SHIELD

Had a Fair Record on the Police Force Despite His Vice of Drunkenness—Saved Many Times by Friends of the Tenderloin Squad and at Headquarters.

Patrolman Matthew D. Hefferon of the Tenderloin Precinct, who was appointed on the police force in 1892, had twice in his five years' service given up his shield in order to resign. Intervention of friends each time saved him from the consequence of the act. Yesterday he made his retirement from the force irrevocable by firing a bullet through his brain.

Hefferon was thirty-three years old, 6 feet 2 inches in height, and was one of the finest-looking men of the Nineteenth Precinct squad. He had influential friends on the force, too, and had he been able to let drink alone would have been sure of rapid advancement. As it was, he had been promoted to the second grade of patrolmen, taking every step at the time he was ordinarily entitled to promotion, and his record on the books was as clear as that of the average bluecoat. But he was a hard drinker, and after a period of excess he was specially inclined to be morbid. He had been indulging his appetite more than usual lately, and a charge had been made against him for which he was to have been called up for trial next week.

Remorseful for His Wife's Death.

Among his friends on the police force the death of his wife, about seven months ago, was mentioned as the probable reason for his taking his own life. There was a faint shadow of romance about his life. He courted the woman he married when she was a pretty housekeeper on his first beat. She was fascinated by his fine appearance and perhaps by the glory of brass buttons, but he made her life miserable. He used to sit and mope with his head in his hands, and say that he was the cause of his wife's death. This was usually after he had been on a spree. But the immediate cause of the suicide was liquor.

Hefferon shot himself in the dormitory of the West Thirtieth Street Station, about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been on duty Thursday and had slept at the station, as his sister-in-law, with whom he resided, was in the country. He was to go on duty again at 8 o'clock, and when he was called got up and dressed, and did not come down stairs. About 8 o'clock Policeman Martin Whalen went up to the dormitory and found Hefferon lying on the bed with his feet on the floor. There was a stream of blood on the noor, and the pillow was blackened with smoke, as if he had covered his head and then never when he had to deaden the sound. No one in the station heard the shot fired. He was still breathing, but was unconscious.

Sergt. Tims, who was at the desk, called an ambulance from the New York Hospital. Efforts to resuscitate Hefferon were in vain. He was taken to the hospital, where he died at 9:20 o'clock.

When it was sought to learn the cause of his act, there was not a letter or a scrap of writing left to explain it, and some of his comrades were inclined to believe that it was an accident. Roundsman Corey was one of these. He said that it was possible that in examining the revolver before putting it in his pocket to go on duty, he had accidentally shot himself. Others said that he must have been temporarily insane.

Had a Terror of Trials.

It was recalled then that on Sunday Roundsman Corey had preferred a charge against him for being off post for fifty minutes. "It was only a trivial charge, and would have meant perhaps the loss of a few days' pay," said the Roundsman. And at the Central Office it was stated that Hefferon's record was a good one, and that only two other charges had been made against him, for both of which he had had to stand trial during the last year. But among those who, perhaps, knew him best of all the fact of his suicide was not a great surprise, since his wife's death last January. Hefferon and his three-year-old daughter, Ada, have lived with his brother-in-law, Prof. Richard Douthwaite of 115 East Ninety-second Street. Mrs. Douthwaite is the sister of the girl whom Hefferon courted and married, and she has watched his career with anxiety. She has taken little Ada as her own, and was at Whitestone, L. I., yesterday morning when a telegram saying "Matt is dead" recalled her to the city.

"It is what I expected," she said yesterday afternoon, "for Matt was a drunkard, and he was only about two weeks ago that he said with an oath that he wished he had a bullet through his brain."

Then she told how terribly afraid "Matt" was of trials, and showed a clipping from a newspaper which her sister had treasured during more than ten years of sorrow and pain, and had given to Mrs. Douthwaite just before she died. It recounted how, in June, 1895, when Theodore Roosevelt of the reform Police Board began making his night rounds. Matthew D. Hefferon was one of the first patrolmen to be caught shirking duty. The terror inspired in the old police by the new Commissioners was such that Hefferon sent in his shield with a letter to the Police Board, resigning his position. Then he told his wife.

Saved by Wife and Friends.

"You've given up your living to leave your wife and child to starve," she said. She made a personal appeal to Mr. Roosevelt, and as the board had not acted on the matter he told her to have her husband down at the station for roll call, sober, and he might remain on the force.

Once more Hefferon gave up his shield. It was last January when his wife was lying dead. He was sent to take a prisoner from the Tenderloin Police Station to Headquarters. On the way the prisoner got away and Hefferon returned to the station in a state of drunken bewilderment.

"He was then on the verge of delirium tremens," said Mrs. Douthwaite, "but he had good friends at the station house. They took his temperature and put him on the sick list and sent him up here and the shield he gave up there was not forwarded to Headquarters.

"Twice at least within three weeks he was out on sprees, and my husband has spent a good share of his time since I went away trying to keep him sober enough to attend to duty.

"They may talk as they please about grief for his wife being the cause of his death—it was drink. He was a drinker before he married her, and he cared more for drink that he did for her. I've heard him say, too, that he was to blame for her death. He treated her well when he was not drunk, but she had to stay at home all the time to watch and keep him sober."

Among Hefferon's other acquaintances (outside the police station) and at his former home, 242 West Thirty-fifth Street, the same story was told—that he was good-hearted, but a drunkard.

Besides his little daughter, Hefferon leaves an aged father and a brother in Connecticut and an elder brother, Roundsman John H. Hefferon, who is on Chief Conlin's staff, attached to Police Headquarters. Little Ada will not be brought back from the country at present, and will not be told the manner in which her father died.

Goldstein Will Be Tried by a Jury.

Attorney J. P. Solomon obtained an order from Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, directing the Grand Jury of New York County to inquire into the charge made against his client, Samuel Goldstein, of poisoning horses. Mr. Solomon said he wanted the case remanded from the Court of Special Sessions to the General Sessions for trial by a jury. The charge is said to have grown out of a rivalry between Ludlow Street fruit peddlers. In his brief the counsel declared it a "villainous attempt to get square with a rival." Moses Schwartz, who was also implicated in the case, was released at the preliminary hearing, and Jacob Lawinsky, the complainant, is under $1,000 bail to answer his suit for damages.

United States Officials to Sail.

Among the passengers booked to sail today are John C. Higgins, United States Consul at Dundee, Scotland, on the Etruria, and William Jarvis, United States Consul at Milan, and William Rockhill, United States Minister to Greece, on the Werra.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE WRECKING OF THE LIFE UNION.—The litigation growing out of the wrecking, about six years ago, of the Life Union, an insurance corporation upon the co-operative or assessment plan, has been proceeding ever since, with various vicissitudes. The Life Union had been engaged, through some of its Directors, in trying to obtain control of the Flour City Life Association of Rochester, and for that purpose, in April, 1891, notes aggregating $35,000 were issued, to be paid from the income of the Reserve Fund of the Life Union, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of the Rochester association. Three of these notes, of $1,000 each, were taken by William H. Law, who, after the transaction, became President of the Life Union. The notes were adjudged by the Court of Appeals to be void, and the money had to be paid to the company. Mr. Law then undertook to make, through his connection with the company, sufficient profit to recoup his loss of the $3,000. The Life Union was then in a flourishing condition, having large cash assets and only a limited amount of unpaid losses, a small portion of which was due. Louis P. Levy, desiring to control the Life Union, made an agreement with Law and the other officers and Directors to pay each $15,000 to resign. This having been done, Levy and his creatures took control, and he recompensed himself for his investment by depleting the treasury of the company of all the money that was in it. Within a few months it went into the hands of a receiver. David McClure, the receiver, recovered judgment in an action against Levy for moneys of the Life Union embezzled and converted by him, which the Court of Appeals affirmed. He also brought actions against Law and the other Directors who had resigned to recover the moneys received by them as their share in the transaction. The first two causes of action in each of these suits were for money had and received, the receiver suing in affirmance of the contract made by Law and his associates with Levy, while the third cause of action was for tort, based upon an alleged fraudulent and void transaction, in violation of defendant's duty as Director, by which the corporation was damaged. A demurrer to the complaint was sustained on successive appeals, on the ground that causes of action upon contracts were joined with a cause of action for tort. Then Mr. McClure elected to proceed on the first two causes of action on contract, leaving out the claim for tort. A judgment in his favor has now been reversed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, who holds that the suit should have been for tort. "This nefarious agreement," Justice Rumsey says, "was carried out with that scrupulous honor which always ought to exist among thieves, and the result was that these trustees transferred to Levy the full control of the corporation, whose interests they were bound to protect, and received from him the amount of the bribe which he had agreed to give them. The thing which Law did in this case had no connection with any business of the corporation. It had no more to do with the company's business than if, for a consideration, he had agreed to rob the safe of the corporation and turn the money over to a third party, in which case, although the corporation might have an action against him for damages, it could hardly be said that it had an action for money had and received."

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—William Wicke brought an action in the Sixth District Court against the Kaldenburg Manufacturing Company to recover rent for lofts in the factory building 402 to 406 East Thirty-second Street for January, February, and March last. There had been a fire in the premises 209 and 211 East Thirty-third Street in December, 1896, which up to that time the defendants had occupied. The company moved certain machinery, which had been in the factory, to the loft of plaintiff. The corporation denied the authority of F. J. Kaldenburg to bind it by the hiring. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court affirmed judgment for plaintiff, holding, by Justice McAdam, that as the defendant availed itself of the hiring made on its behalf, by enjoying the fruits thereof, it was estopped from disputing the authority of the assumed agent.

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PHOTOGRAPHS AS EVIDENCE.—A photograph of the scene of an accident is held, in Dederichs vs. Salt Lake City Railroad Company, (Utah, 35, L. R. A., 802,) to be admissible in evidence to aid the understanding of the facts. But in Hampton vs. Norfolk and Western Railroad Company (N. C., 35, L. R. A., 808,) a photograph of a place is held inadmissible on the question of the existence or non-existence of a path at a certain time, if the picture was taken two years later, after the situation had changed and it was made near the time was already in evidence.

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FORMER ADJUDICATION IN SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.—After a final order had been made in favor of William F. Cochran, the landlord, in summary proceedings, the tenant, Lorenz Reich, brought an action in equity against the landlord in the Supreme Court, and there claimed, by way of equitable relief, that the lease be declared a mortgage to secure usurious loans, and on that account void. The Supreme Court decided that the final order was an adjudication, that the relation of landlord and tenant existed between the parties, and that it estopped the tenant from questioning the validity of the lease. In two subsequent summary proceedings, taken to dispossess the tenant for his failure to pay subsequent installments of rent, the defense was again set up that the lease was usurious and void. The Appellate Term, in affirming judgment for the landlord, held, by Justice McAdam, that the judgment of the Supreme Court was conclusive as to all matters adjudicated by it or which the parties might have litigated as incident to the subject matter of the litigation, and that, consequently, the tenant was not in a position to interpose that defense.

Cruiser Chicago Almost Ready.

Repairs on the cruiser Chicago are nearing completion. Her engines, which have been ready for installation for a year, with the exception of the steel castings for the engine and boiler seatings, will be transferred to the cruiser within a month. The engines are of the triple expansion, horizontal incline type and are expected to develop 9,000 horse power, giving a maximum speed of 18½ knots an hour, as against 15 knots under the old motive power. Steam will be supplied from four Scotch boilers built at the yard and six Babcock & Wilcox boilers built at Elizabethport. The boilers are of nickel Harveyized steel and will be placed below the water line, as the Chicago has no side armor. Over her machinery is a protective deck 1½ inches thick.

Sisters Ejected from the Navy Yard.

Considerable indignation was expressed yesterday among Roman Catholics of Brooklyn over the ejectment from the Navy Yard on Tnursday of two Sisters of Charity, who had gone there to solicit alms. One of the rules of the navy prohibits begging on Government property. Capt. Sumner, Captain of the Yard, who is responsible for the ejectment of the Sisters, said: "The Sisters came into the yard and I simply sent an orderly to tell them they could not stay if they proposed to solicit alms. They withdrew quietly, and that is all there is to the affair."

Deserted Children Starving.

Mrs. Annie Powers of 488 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, took two children to the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday and explained that she had found them the night before in the hallway of her home, crying. The children are Emma and John La Rosa, aged seven and nine years. They were starving. Mrs. Powers gave them food and put them to bed. The children said their father was John and their mother Emma La Rosa and that the latter had deserted them three days ago. Their mother is missing, but the father is in the Queens County Jail as a vagrant. The children were placed in the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

MacRae Awaits Extradition.

Alexander Matthew MacRae, who was arrested Aug. 6, at Mount Kisco, N. Y., charged with being a fugitive from Canadian justice, was rearraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon. The charges against him are nearly seven years old, and include forgery and embezzlement. He was a prominent citizen of St. Catherine's, Canada, and, it is said, embezzled and forged to cover his losses by speculation. He waived further hearing and was committed to await extradition papers from the Dominion Government.

Charles A. Dana Convalescent.

Charles A. Dana, editor of The New York Sun, is so much improved in health that he is able to be out of doors at his place in Glen Cove, L. I., and to take short trips on a steam launch which he recently bought.

ROYAL
ROYAL KING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ASPHALT ON LONG ACRE

Commissioner Collis Declares Himself Opposed to the Establishment of Green Oases.

SUGGESTS ORNAMENTAL LAMPS

Department of Public Works Has Planned to Protect Pedestrians from the "Rush of Traffic"—Tree Planting Association to Petition the Mayor.

Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works said yesterday he was opposed to the establishment of oases on the triangles of Long Acre, and that they will never be laid out there with his consent. He said the plans made and approved provide for the use of those triangles as platforms where persons awaiting cars may find shelter from the rush of traffic. Ornamental lamps will adorn the platforms and show up the bareness of the surroundings.

"Pedestrians," said Gen. Collis, "need some protection from passing trucks and carriages. An enormous amount of traffic crosses those triangles, and the laying down of grass or anything that would interfere with travelers on foot would cause a congestion of traffic. While I am in favor of small parks, I am strongly against the establishment of any such small patches of green and shade trees as THE NEW YORK TIMES suggests for Long Acre that interfere with the continuity of the streets. As the Department of Public Works has planned it, the public will find a place where, out of danger and accident, they can wait for the passing cars. Handsome, ornamental lamps will furnish light and beauty sufficient."

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES stood on the sidewalk opposite the newly asphalted triangle at Forty-third Street yesterday for one hour, measured by the clock, and tried to reduce the "rush of traffic" to figures. Between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock, seventeen pedestrians, of whom four were messenger boys and one a woman wheeling a perambulator, crossed. Two trucks and the afore-mentioned perambulator made up the rush. The nearest car tracks to that particular triangle are twelve feet distant.

Gen. Collis declined to explain why a triangle covered with asphalt would be a greater protection from the rush of traffic than the same triangle grass-covered or tree-shaded, but repeated his determination to oppose by all the means in his power any deviation from the scheme of ugliness he has devised for Long Acre.

As soon as Mayor Strong returns to the city the Tree-Planting Association will send a committee to him to present its views on the subject and to ask his influence with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to approve the establishment of shaded breathing places, in accordance with the wishes of the property owners of the neighborhood and of others who desire to see the attractivenss of the city increased. The committee will argue that the small parks at Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth Streets, and Broadway and Sixth Avenue have not caused any congestion of traffic, and are certainly ornamental, as well as useful.

The cost of the proposed improvement according to the estimate of Superintendent Parsons of the Park Department, will be trifling. A few shade trees and some shrubbery, or, if an asphalt platform is deemed necessary, in deference to the views of the Commissioner of Public Works, a few shade trees and an open fountain like that in Union Square would not take up all the space there is, and would relieve the long, dreary expanse from the monotony which Park Commissioner Stiles declares makes New York one of the least attractive cities in appearance in the United States.

TRIES TO TAKE HER LIFE.

The Young Wife of a Physician Suffering with Hysteria.

Mrs. Nellie Duschnitz, the young wife of Dr. Gabriel Duschnitz, attempted to kill herself with a pair of scissors at her home, 195 Third Street, while suffering with hysteria on Thursday afternoon. Her purpose was frustrated by her husband. Dr. Duschnitz was seated in a front room at the time, and Mrs. Duschnitz had just left him to go into the kitchen, when he was attracted thither by a noise, and saw her trying to cut her throat with a pair of scissors. He succeeded in overpowering her before she could do herself any harm, after a hard struggle, in which his right arm was stabbed in two places. Mrs. Duschnitz was so frantic that an ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital and she was later confined in the insane pavilion there.

Dr. Duschnitz spent the greater part of yesterday in the hospital, and in the afternoon his wife was examined in his presence by Dr. Allen Fitch and another alienist, who pronounced her sane. She was released from the pavilion, and instead of being sent to a private sanitarium, as it was feared might be necessary, she will return home to-day. She is only twenty-one years old. Her mental condition was diagnosed as suicidal mania.

Rector John M. Kiely Very Ill.

The Rev. John M. Kiely, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration at Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street, Brooklyn, is lying in St. Peter's Hospital a sufferer from general paralysis. He has not been well since the middle of May last, when he was thrown out of a dogcart in Bedford Avenue, and his head injured and his left arm broken. He became pastor of the church in February, 1881. He was born in Ireland in 1847, and is a graduate of Mount Melleray College and Dublin University. He came to Brooklyn in 1869, and was first connected with St. James's Church and next with the Church of the Visitation.

Boy Kite Flier Falls from a Roof.

Wallace Roy, eight years old, was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital yesterday with a fractured skull, and he will probably die. He was flying a kite from the roof of an extension in the rear of his home at 829 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, when the falling breeze caused the kite to fall. While trying to bring the kite back to its former position he walked backward and stepped over the edge of the roof. He fell a distance of ten feet and struck his head.

Policeman Bowes Accused.

Secretary Abbott of the City Vigilance League has preferred charges against Policeman Thomas, Bowes of the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station. He says the policeman called him a liar on July 31 when he accused him of neglect of duty in sitting on a barrel.

Annual Tour of the Arion Society.

About 125 members of the Arion Society, with their families, will leave this city next Thursday on their annual tour. They will go to the Yellowstone Park by way of Niagara Falls and Milwaukee and will stop at St. Paul and Minneapolis on the return trip and be entertained in both cities.

Mr. Andrews Steadily Improving.

At the home of Police Commissioner Andrews last night it was stated that he continues to gain strength daily, but will be unable to return to work for several days.

Timely words:
We close at one.
The hour that marks the end of the $3 trouser-sale at Prince street is striking.

Shoes, hats and furnishings.
ROGERS, PEET & CO.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TO TRY COLLUSION CHARGES.

Referee Appointed to Investigate J. Bronson Ker's Complaint Against William Stainton.

Justice Conlan, in the City Court, yesterday granted an order appointing John Burt, Jr., of 50 Broadway, referee, to take testimony and report concerning the charges made by J. Bronson Ker, an attorney, of 132 Nassau Street, against William Stainton, who is accused of acting in collusion with the legal department of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the settlement of a damage suit against the road.

The charges were made Thursday by Mr. Ker, a member of the law firm of Kene, Ker & Thomas, when J. Philip Berg brought a motion before Justice Conlan to substitute Mr. Stainton for Mr. Ker as attorney in an action for damages instituted by Mrs. Margaret Keenan of 248 West Sixty-second Street, who was thrown from a car at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street last July.

Mr. Ker opposed the motion, alleging that after he had been retained, one Walter Langeman, who had an office with Mr. Stainton, called on Mrs. Keenan, and by false representations secured from her a written consent to the effect that Stainton should be substituted as her attorney. He alleges further that he believes Stainton to be merely an agent for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, not acting in good faith toward the plaintiff in the damage suit, but merely endeavoring to bring about a settlement for the least amount Mrs. Keenan will accept.

An affidavit made by Mrs. Keenan was also submitted in evidence. She avers that Langeman called on her while she was ill, and induced her to sign a paper the contents of which she did not know.

Stainton has filed an affidavit denying any collusion on his part with the company.

Justice Conlan, in appointing the referee, says the charges are too grave to be considered upon motion.

TROUBLES OF A CHINAMAN.

Courts Refuse to Accept Him as a Missionary and Order Him Deported.

According to his own statement, Charlie Liang first came to this country from China many years ago and established a laundry in Brooklyn. There he came under the influence of a Sunday school, renounced Confucianism, and embraced Christianity. To prove the sincerity of his conversion, he sold his laundry and devoted himself to missionary work for a number of years.

Last year he organized a personal missionary expedition to China. His announced project was to convert his own family, and then to extend the work. No missionary society gave him credentials or expenses, and he went of his own accord. He returned this Spring, despairing of success in his native land, and sought work in the local missionary field.

He found the local field crowded, and opened a laundry in Harlem. In May he was arrested for being illegally in the United States. He told Commissioner Shields of his missionary experience, but he had no witnesses to corroborate his statement. The Commissioner intimated that his words harmonized with his name, and directed that he be deported. Liang appealed, and yesterday Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court handed down a decision sustaining the Commissioner.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution Prepared.

Bradford Rhodes, President of the Mamaroneck Bank of Mamaroneck, has formulated a set of amendments, which he proposes to present to the next meeting of the American Bankers' Association for its consideration. These amendments, Mr. Rhodes says in a letter, are to provide for equal representation in the executive council of the American Association by representatives of the several State Associations of Banks and Bankers, and to provide for the nomination of officers of the association in the manner usually observed in representative bodies.

The first object is desirable, he says, because of the growing importance of the Bankers' Associations of the several States. The second object, a departure from the present system of the election of officers, which is, through a nominating committee of five or seven delegates, Mr. Rhodes says, objectionable under existing features, and the regular method of election of officers would be more in harmony with the present state of affairs.

Mr. Rhodes's amendments are approved by the New York State Bankers' Association.

Prof. Guilford a Suicide.

Friends of Prof. A. B. Guilford, Principal of Public School No. 7 in Jersey City, were surprised to learn yesterday that a cablegram from Paris announced that Prof. Guilford had committed suicide by jumping from a hotel window while suffering from an attack of typhus fever. None of Mr. Guilford's relatives or friends has yet received information to confirm the report that he had met with a violent death. Mr. Guilford, with Joseph Cottier, another resident of Jersey City, sailed for Europe on June 30, to spend their vacation.

Could Not Pay the Wedding Fee.

Henry Reich, thirty years old, of the Hackensack Plank Road, West Hoboken, a widower with four children, and Ella Kern, eighteen years old, of 156 Weehawken Street, West Hoboken, were married yesterday by Justice Reinhardt. His fee was $1. Reich had only 50 cents. He borrowed the other 50 cents from a barkeeper he had never seen before, but who said he would not see a wedding postponed for lack of half a dollar.

Loving Cup for Dr. Senner.

Dr. Senner, the former Immigration Commissioner, yesterday received a loving cup from his former associates, who had waited three or four days for him to visit the Barge Office. Perhaps the fact that their secret became public made it awkward for the Doctor to call at his old office; at any rate, headed by Deputy Commissioner McSweeny, a body of the men connected with the Barge Office, repaired yesterday to the office of Dr. Senner's paper, The National Provisioner, and there made the presentation.

Chang Yen Hoon Visits Gen. Foster.

Chang Yen Hoon, the Imperial Chinese Ambassador to the Queen's Jubilee, who has been on a visit to New York, left the Waldorf yesterday, accompanied by his First Secretary, for Sackett's Harbor, to spend a few days with Gen. J. W. Foster. The remainder of the Ambassador's suite will remain at the Waldorf until Monday, when they will leave for Niagara Falls to join their chief on his way to China.

Y. M. C. A. Secretary Resigns.

W. C. Pawley, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, tendered his resignation at a meeting held Thursday night. It will take effect Sept. 1. Mr. Pawley is about to remove to Lima, Ohio, having accepted a call as General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Topics from Paris.

PORTRAITS AT THE BEAUX-ARTS—BIZET'S MONUMENT—THE VICISSITUDES OF PAINTERS.

PARIS, July 26.—The recent exhibition of portraits at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts drew the attention of Parisians to the superiority in many respects of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence, and the English school to many of the great French portraitists, Nattier, Greuze, and others, who had formerly received most honor in their own country. There was a freshness of color, a distinction especially about the work of the English school which the Frenchmen never seemed to have attained.

This was more particularly noticeable in the portraits of women. For a time the English school was boomed in the press and in the general conversation of salons, as it had already been in a lesser degree in the selecter circle of artists and critics. M. Rochefort took credit to himself, a little vainly, I think, for having revealed Lawrence to the modern Englishmen, who, he imagined, diligently followed his praise of "Le Grand Thomas," published from time to time in the columns of the Intransigeant. That his appreciation of Lawrence influenced the price paid for that artist's works in London auction marts and dealers' shops is likely enough. But Lawrence was perfectly well understood and estimated both in England and America by every art connoisseur long before M. Rochefort's last exile in London.

Of late, in fact, M. Rochefort has tended to modify his opinion. He declares that Reynolds and the rest owed a large portion of their success to the supreme distinction of their sitters. This is highly complimentary to the Anglo-Saxon type of beauty, and is balm to the wounded pride of Frenchmen. None the less the English school has maintained its popularity on this side of the Channel, and that the Louvre possessed no Reynolds, no Turner, began to be looked upon as a public scandal.

The Louvre is, financially speaking, one of the poorest museums in the world. Its curators have an extremely small budget, and can rarely purchase any work of art of first-class excellence. A good Reynolds or Gainsborough fetches in London £4,000 as a minimum; a Turner probably more. The Louvre at present possesses some admirable Constables, an inferior Lawrence, very much cracked, flanked, however, by that painter's admirable double portrait of John Julius Angerstein and his wife, which is a chef d'oeuvre and in the master's very best manner, a splendid Bonigton or two, a fine head by Raeburn, and two somewhat heavy landscapes by Gainsborough. C'était maigre!

As a sop to public opinion the curators of the museum have now purchased for 9,000 francs a Romney, which is not perhaps in that master's very best style. It is the portrait of Sir John Stanley, seated in a somewhat stiff attitude in an armchair, gazing at his own bust. The head is a fine piece of work. The accessories are less attractive. However, in spite of their timid and unsatisfactory selection the curators of the museum are to be congratulated on their effort in the direction of supplying what has so long been wanted, a proper representation of English art at the Louvre, and they should be encouraged to continue.

I have been privileged to inspect the magnificent monument to the memory of Bizet, which M. Falguière,, who is one of uor greatest sculptors, has just completed. It was intended at first to place this really masterly work of art in the centre of the Parc Monceau, but a more appropriate site has been chosen. The composer of "Carmen" will have his monument in the vestibule of the new Opéra Comique, close to the grand staircase. The work consists of a bust of Bizet, placed on a pedestal representing a rock, inlaced with branches of laurel. A youthful female figure representing glory, partially draped, holding a violin and bow in the left hand, stands in a half-erect attitude before the master, and catches her breast with her right hand as if to still the beatings of her heart. Carmen is seated at the foot of the rock, which she has the appearance of guarding. M. Falguière works with so much more expedition than the lazy people who are pretending to build up the Opéra Comique on its old site that, though the monument is complete, there is no knowing when it will be unveiled. Probably not before the exhibition opens. However, it will be sent to next year's Salon, where it will surely make a sensation.

The vicissitudes of the painter's—especially the foreign painter's—existence in Paris bring about some strange happenings. The City of Light has a fatal attraction for these poor, exotic butterflies, whose wings it mostly singes. A sad, though at the same time somewhat laughable, case has just been brought to my notice. A Hungarian nobleman of ancient lineage—Count de M.—having become impoverished, as a result, I am told, of embracing the religious principles of Buddhism, came to Paris to try his fortune as a landscape painter. He has real talent, is a most intimate friend of poor Munkacsy's, and recently a well-known dealer urged him "de se produire," as they call it here, and offered his salesrooms for the purpose. With Buddhist-like simplicity the painter accepted what he understood to be a loan. Then another Hungarian nobleman—Count de S.—appeared on the scene, a painter also, but of daubs only. The simple Buddhist was easily persuaded by his compatriot to lend the best room placed at his disposal by the dealer for a contemporaneous exhibition of Count de S.'s productions, but these were so vile that very few of the public ventured, after viewing them, into the modest inner room where Count de M.'s really beautiful landscapes hung.

So Count de M. failed altogether "to produce himself," and to his immense surprise the dealer asked him for a thousand francs, representing the hire of the rooms. The Count had made just 400 francs by the sale of his pictures. This sum he handed to the dealer and signed bills for the remainder of the debt. His relatives send him 100 francs a month to live on. These he has religiously assigned to the dealer, and now spends all his time in bed contemplating the beauties of the Buddhist doctrine and endeavoring like a fakir to subsist on air and blissful contemplation. Naturally the other Hungarian Count, the painter of "crusts," not being a Buddhist, declines to have anything to do with the matter.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Sane Advice to Young Artists.

"Don't give in" was about the gist of what Sir Wyke Bayliss said to the English art students in a lecture at the South Kensington Museum. He told them what ought to be their watchword:

"Do not believe, he said in the insidious lie that the Devil is always whispering to the soul of the artist that the golden age of art is past and that what was done yesterday cannot be done to-day, for art is in its decadence. Such an assertion was the danger of the time, and he would have them track it to its source, and kill it there. It had two forms—despondency and temptation, but he urged them not to be influenced by either. Let their study be based upon knowledge, the knowledge that had accumulated during the ages and was formulated in what was known as academic training, and let their knowledge in turn be based upon their own study."

Certainly that is the best of advice, for what has been done before can be done again.

Tablet to Pasteur.

On the outer wall of the Pasteur Laboratory at the Ecole Normale, in Paris, has been placed a bronze medallion, reproducing the features of the great investigator. Under it has been placed a tablet of black marble, with this inscription in letters of gold:

Ici fut le laboratoire de Pasteur.
1857.—Fermentations.
1860.—Générations spontanées.
1865.—Maladies des vins et des bières.
1868.—Maladies des vers à soie.
1881.—Virus et vaccins.
1885.—Prophylaxie de la rage.

This inscription is valuable, because it indicates the dates of Pasteur's discoveries.

The Gift of the Duc d'Aumale.

M. Limbourg, one of the testamentary executors of the late Duc d'Aumale, gives some estimate of the value of the Chantilly collection. Since 1886, for books, manuscripts, and various works of art added to the Condé Museum, at Chantilly, the Duke had expended $250,000. The total value of the entire collection is estimated by experts to be worth $3,000,000. There is a bequest of $205,000 for additions to the buildings, and $40,000 is left for immediate maintenance.

The Curator of the Wallace Collection.

It is pleasant to learn that Mr. Claude Phillips, who is prominent as an English journalist and writer on art, has been appointed curator of the Wallace collection. This is the proper tribute paid to merit. In the coming number of The Portfolio for October (the Macmillan Company) there will be read a study of Mr. Claude Phillips, the title of which is "The Earlier Work of Titian."

French Views of English Portraits.

In France it is evident that the work of the English masters of the last century is fast rising in appreciation. Perhaps not as much the Parisian artists themselves, as the critics are beginning to sound the praise of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, and Sir Thomas Lawrence. Comparisons are being made between the works of these Englishmen and Greuze, Nattier, and others.

Certainly, if imitation is the sincerest flattery, it was visible that at the last Salon of the Champs de Mars, the older English methods of portraiture found survivals. We in this country acknowledge the supreme merits of Sir Joshua, Gainsborough, Romney, but we do not accord so high a place to Sir Thomas Lawrence. In England for the last twenty-five years Sir Thomas Lawrence's works were valued most for their associations, for he was essentially the portrait maker of the nobility. The recent revival of Sir Thomas Lawrence, as far as prices go, shows that he is mounting in public estimation. Anyhow, M. Rochefort, who expresses himself in a very decided way in politics and art, calls Lawrence "Le Grand Thomas." M. Rochefort, who always has been a gallant man, declares that the fine effects of the English portraits of the last half of the eighteenth century are due somewhat to the talent of the artist, but more to the beauty of the women, which is a very nice way of putting it.

The New Sayings of Jesus.

The discussions of the newly discovered "Logia of Christ" (Henry Froude, publisher,) continue in England. The pith of Dr. Fairbairn's conclusion is that the sayings seem, "so far as they repeat the Gospels, very free reproductions from memory; so far as they are anything new, I do not regard them as anything original in the strict sense, but as rather creations of a more or less reflective imagination modifying some words of Jesus, or moralizing on some special situation, or putting into His mouth words proper to some specific tendency in early Christianity. The fragment seems to me much too late both in origin and its contents to have much significance for synoptic criticism."

The Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton is nothing but abusive and calls the "Logia" "This little pitiful fragment."

Dr. Forsyth declares that "the new 'Logia' must be taken with much caution. I feel more hesitation about them the more I consider—alluding, of course, to the parts which have no parallels in the Gospels. These parts are in themselves very striking. As sayings they are fascinating, but as sayings of Jesus they are more than doubtful. To my own mind they appear at present rather to be expansions of sayings of Jesus with a local color, or sectarian bias, foreign to Him."

Prof. W. H. Bennett is much more conservative. He writes:

"It is more important to note that the title 'Logia Iesou' ('Sayings of Jesus') is not found in the fragment itself, but is given to it—most appropriately—by the discoverers. So that we must not take it for granted that the fragment is part of a work called 'Logia.' Interesting and important as the fragment is, it is too small and obscure, and its origin and history are too uncertain, to admit of its proving a decisive item of evidence in questions as to Christ and the New Testament. It will take its place as a small portion of the immense mass of material that has to be reckoned with. The 'Jesus saith' of the fragment is not strong evidence that the new 'sayings' were spoken by our Lord. Indeed, the new 'sayings' are rather in the style of the apocryphal Gospels and apocalypses than in that of the canonical words of Jesus."

Prince Charlie's Bedstead for Chicago.

At the sale of the Culloden relics there was a bedstead on which Prince Charlie had slept. It was the great thing in the collection. Started at £300, it was finally knocked down for £750, and it went to Chicago. How this bedstead will look down on all other cots in Illinois!

Bronzes from Benin.

Here is an archaeological puzzle. At Benin, where there has been some fighting of late, have been found by the English captors numerous bronzes, statues, plaques, which are to be placed in the British Museum. But whence came these bronzes? What can the Bight of Benin have to do with art? All sorts of theories have been advanced. Some of the characteristics of these bronzes seem to recall Egyptian or Assyrian art. It has been even insisted on that the bronzes bear Phoenician traits. It so happened that among the prisoners there was a native Benin bronze artificer, but his business was of the pot and pan order, and when questioned as to the origin of these artistic bronzes his reply was that he knew nothing.

Gen. de Trobriand's Romantic Life.

MRS. SHERWOOD WRITES OF HIM—THE ONLY FRENCHMAN SINCE LAFAYETTE WHO REACHED THE RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL IN OUR ARMY.

Romantic was the life of Gen. de Trobriand, who died last month, the only Frenchman since Lafayette to attain the rank of Major General in our army. Philippe Régis Denis de Keredern, Baron (afterward Comte) de Trobriand, was born June 4, 1816, at the Chateau des Rochettes, near Tours.

He belonged to the old nobility of Brittany, but was born in Tours, for at that time his father, Gen. Joseph de Trobriand, was commanding that military district. When a youth Régis de Trobriand was put on the list of the pages of Charles X., then King of France. During the monarchy the young nobles who became pages were brought up at Court, under the superintendence of one of the Marshals of France, who took charge of their education and prepared them for entering St. Cyr, the West Point of France. From St. Cyr they took their commissions in the army.

The revolution of 1830—which sent the Bourbons into their last exile—changed the course of de Trobriand's military education. Not wishing to serve under the new Government, his father, Gen. de Trobriand, who was then commanding at Rouen, resigned from the army and made his son follow another course of military studies at the same time that he was taking his college degrees. Trobriand was graduated as Bachelieres-lettres at Orleans in 1834, and as licencie-en-droit at Pottiers in 1838. While in Pottiers he wrote a novel, "Les Gentilshommes de l'Quest," which created a great sensation. In 1841, after his father's death, and being then Baron de Trobriand, he came with a friend to America as a traveler to see the country. In those days few persons, particularly Frenchmen, came to America. His arrival, bringing letters to our first people, was quite a social incident. His good looks, title, accomplishments, and great personal attractions made him a social lion. He met and became engaged to Mary Mason Jones, daughter of Isaac Jones, second President of the Chemical Bank, and granddaughter of John Mason, founder and first President of that institution. The marriage took place in Paris in January, 1843, with great ceremony. The reception, at which many members of the Faubourg St. Germain were represented, was held at the Hotel Gallifet, where the family resided that Winter. The witnesses to the marriage on the side of the bridegroom were the Duc de Clermont Tonnerre, formerly Minister of Charles X., and the Marquis de la Rochejaquelin. The witnesses for the bride were two American gentlemen, Robert Ray, Esq., and Col. Thorn. After the marriage the Baron and Baroness de Trobriand went to Italy, where they joined the Court of the Comte de Chambord, (Henri V.,) the Bourbon heir to the throne of France.

Here, attached to the exiled Princes, de Trobriand led for several years a life divided between his duties at Court and the cultivation of his talents for music and painting.

Henri V. was young and his companions were young, so all was done in those days to dispel the dreariness of exile in a life of incessant activity and amusement. Venice was then a part of the Austrian Kingdom of Lombardy and ruled over by the Grand Duke Regnier as Viceroy, who, with his beautiful wife, a Princess of Savoy, also held a brilliant Court. Dinners, balls, visits from different royalties of Europe, for whom great receptions had to be given, all helped to make those Winters pass in a round of gayety. Amateur theatricals were given every two weeks in the Duchess de Berri's palace. Palazzo Vendramin. De Trobriand was stage manager and principal actor. The little theatre was filled with the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and once on the front row sat seven royalties, (one being the Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia,) who were visiting Henri V.

An incident of that time of youthful exuberance among the young men of the Court made a sensation throughout Europe.

A discussion having arisen on the subject of Lord Byron's famous seven-mile swim, a wager was laid by the Comte de Chambord (Henri V.) and three young men, of whom de Trobriand was one, that they would also accomplish it. The terms were that, though accompanied by boats, they were never to rest even a finger on a boat during the distance of seven miles.

The feat was performed by all four, though they all were made quite ill by it.

The only one who escaped evil consequences was de Trobriand, who was dared by Monseigneur (Henri V.) to row him home in his gondola and did it. The strain at first was intense, but this second and different exercise of his muscles saved de Trobriand the illness suffered by his companions. This swimming feat on the part of Henri V. was noised abroad all over Europe by his adherents to disprove the assertion of his opponents that he was a weakling unfit to reign.

In 1848 or 1849, at the request of his father-in-law, Régis de Trobriand came to reside in America. His fondness for literary work and desire for occupation induced him to start a French review, the Revue du Nouveau Monde.

In 1851 family matters obliged him to return to France and discontinue his review.

In 1854 the death of his father-in-law brought him back to America, where he settled permanently, devoting himself again to literary work in connection with the French newspaper, the Courrier des Etats Unis. When the war broke out Régis de Trobriand was deeply impressed by the justice of the Union cause, and, becoming an American citizen, took command of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, (Gardes Lafayette.) He was engaged in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, from Yorktown to and after Gettysburg. His services on the second day of Gettysburg were of the most efficient and sturdy description, his brigade being one of those holding the Peach Orchard, the central point of Sickles's line, until it was no longer tenable, after which, with only two regiments, he held the north bank of Plum River until the rebel onset forced his men back across the wheat field, and then they were foremost in the new line formed by Birney, which charged through the wheat field and drove the enemy back to the stone fence which bounded it. It was one of the most exciting and important contests of that battlefield. In January, 1864, de Trobriand was made a Brigadier General, and in May and June of that year he commanded the defenses of New York. He returned to the field, and, as brigade commander in the Second Corps in Grant's army, fought at Deep Bottom and Five Forks, and was in command of the Third Division of the Second Corps in the final pursuit of Lee, which ended at Appomattox. On the day of Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865, he was brevetted Major General of Volunteers, being thus the only Frenchman except Lafayette who has held the rank of Major General in the United States Army.

After the army was disbanded Gen. de Trobriand spent a year in France writing (in French) his reminiscences of the war, which were published under the title of "Quatre ans de Campagne avec l'Armée du Potomac," (which has been translated under the title "Four Years with the Army of the Potomac.")

Gen. de Trobriand entered the regular army as Colonel of the Thirty-first Infantry in 1866, and was brevetted Brigadier General of the United States Army March 2, 1867. He commanded the District of Dakota in August of that year. He was transferred to the command of the Thirteenth Infantry March 15, 1869, and commanded the District of Montana, and after that the District of Green River.

While in Montana he put an end (January, 1870,) to the Indian depredations by his energetic campaign against the Piegan Indians. He was sent to Salt Lake City in September, 1870, and by his firmness and tact prevented the threatened outbreak of the Mormons, under Brigham Young. He commanded in Utah until January, 1875, when he was sent to New Orleans. Under orders from his superior officers it became necessary to arrest Speaker Wiltz, and to disperse the McEnery Legislature. This duty he performed with a tact and firmness which won him the respect of his opponents. Gen. de Trobriand remained in command in New Orleans from 1875 to 1879, when, at his own request, he was retired from the army. In 1874 he had inherited the title of Count, and became head of his family, owing to the extinction of the elder branch, but he never carried his title in this country. Having lived for five years in New Orleans, Gen. de Trobriand decided to make it his Winter home, and after his retirement, bought a house in Clouet Street, where he resided until last Spring. In Summer he visited alternately his family in France, and his daughter on Long Island.

His visits to France were made interesting by meeting on intimate terms most of the statesmen, and most of the men of rank and mark who have been identified with the history of that country.

He was a regular visitor at the Château d'Eu before the Comte de Paris was sent into exile, and after that time, when they could not meet, they corresponded regularly. The Comte de Paris always loved him very much. All the members of the Orleanist family, the Duc d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville, the Duc de Montpensier, &c., showed the General marked kindness and friendship, and he was received by them in the intimacy of the family circle. Though having become converted to republican ideas, he never hesitated to express his convictions. Gen. de Trobriand's accomplishments as writer, poet, painter, and musician, fitted him for the power of criticism and the enjoyment of the society of all men of all callings. This, united with a wonderful memory—great conversational powers and delightful charm of manner, together with the fact that in his varied career as courtier, soldier, writer he had known all the distinguished men of his time, gave him reminiscences of royalties, statesmen, artists, littérateurs, soldiers, in Europe and America—all this helped to make him to the last moment of his long life a most delightful companion to those who came in contact with him.

He preserved his wonderful powers to the last, and died in his eighty-second year, still in the full possession of his brilliant mental faculties. Gen. de Trobriand died on July 15, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charles A Post, Bayport, L. I.

Gen. de Trobriand leaves a widow—the Comtesse de Trobriand, who lives in Paris—and two daughters, Mrs. Charles A. Post and Mrs. Burnett Stears. The last-named resides in France.

Gen. de Trobriand, who offered his sword to his adopted country, the United States of North America, was a second cousin of Bolivar, the Washington of South America; their grandmothers were sisters.

Such was the man who lighted up that period in society from the early fifties, when I first knew it, in New York, and for thirty years after he was an occasional resident of this city. He was very handsome, but singularly retiring, and always marked by a modest self-effacement. Married as he was into the richest and most fashionable set in New York, his wife a leader of the gay set, he could not remain in obscurity, but his early experiences at the Court and the retirement and misfortunes of the royal family, whom he had served, had marked him with a gravity and sadness which made him seem older than he was. But a more delightful companion at a little dinner could not be found. I remember his telling me of the baptism of his little daughter, the goddaughter of the Countess de Chambord, (whom he considered the Queen of France,) and afterward her being tossed up in the arms of the Duchesse d'Angoulême, (the Daughter of the Temple,) when the little girl, not respecting gloomy traditions, pulled off the cap and wig of the daughter of Louis XVI., making her laugh heartily, a thing she seldom did, poor unfortunate daughter of Marie Antoinette.

But the young couple whom he served (Duc and Duchesse de Berri later on and Le Henri Cinq) were not the only acquaintances of whom de Trobriand could talk. He knew well the Republican leaders, Thiers, Jules Simon, Jules Favre, Guizot, Lamartine, &c. He had met Chateaubriand and Mme. Recamier, who spoke of him as "ce charmant jeune homme." He knew all the great littérateurs George Sand and Alfred de Musset; he could tell the intimate history of "Elle et Lui." He knew Rachel, and kept many of her letters. As a cultivated musician himself he knew Lizst, Chopin, Auber, and their best interpreters. Imagine what it was to hear such a man talk!

While he was editor of the Courrier des Etats Unis he translated a little poem of mine into French verse. It was called "The Lighthouse of the World," and attracted the attention of Victor Hugo, who wrote a letter on the subject. Although "lighthouse" is not a very easy word to versify he had the advantage of the more poetical Pharos, and he was so much the master of the genius of the two languages that he made a pretty thing of it. In fact, in America he devoted himself to literature, to the arts, to the quiet amusement of chess, more than to dancing and to dinners.

But a hero was slumbering within him, impatient for development. He was as brave as his sword, and longed to draw it in a congenial cause. From the first he showed that he was a born soldier. His camp was a model of neatness and order. The "Fifty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, Gardes Lafayette," became a famous, well-disciplined regiment. I have heard a young Lieutenant, who served under him, say that the General taught them to make an excellent cup of coffee, to husband their rations, to keep their quarters clean. He gave them excellent lessons in sanitary reform. The pupil of the Marshals of France, educated in what was then the grandest military school in the world, knew all these minor details. He was kind to them in sickness, and knew more than most surgeons as to the treatment of a gunshot wound.

Such was the man so universal, so gallant, so painstaking and conscientious, who was to lead the oriflame of France, under the Stars and Stripes, to victory at Yorktown, at Gettysburg, at Five Forks, until on the great day at Appomattox Court House, this second Lafayette ended his service in the field to his adopted and grateful country.

I had the honor to be a guest at a banquet, one of the most brilliant ever given in New York, at Delmonico's, to the Comte de Paris, by Gen. Sickles, at which were present among other representatives of our highest fashion Mrs. Post, the daughter of Gen. de Trobriand, who could not be there. She was the very "Marie Carolina," the goddaughter of a Princess of the old Bourbon days, and she had the pleasure of hearing Gen. Sickles refer to that brilliant action of her father at the Peach Orchard episode, the second day of Gettysburg. This splendid dash made de Trobriand a Brigadier General, and in the curious twists and turnings of life this was certainly one of the most curious, that in the presence of the last of the Bourbons—that family whom her father had so gallantly served—a woman, still young, should have listened again to the story of his conquests on a second field of honor from one of the most gallant commanders in the war of the Republic in the very presence of the Comte de Paris, his King.

The old age of this valuable, accomplished, universal man was spent in the congenial French town which he loved, New Orleans, where, in the gentle occupation of cultivating roses, and with the society of a few friends, with French servants to cook for him the dainty dishes which he liked, he grew older and older, as a French soldier should, getting something out of every day, consoled by music, painting, and reading. He had fought the good fight, he had written his book, (a valuable one,) he had kept his honor bright, to the last the most agreeable of men, he was blessed in the moment of departure by the tender care of his daughter, whom he dearly loved, the little girl who had been sent to him in his bright youth, and who never failed him in the loving duty and admiration, care and respect, which he deserved.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Curious Facts About Armor.†

Anachronisms in the artistic delineation of armor are constant. Joan of Arc has been very much presented of late, and all kinds of license has been taken with the maid's harness. If illustrations are drawn of the Arthurian period, another common subject, the mistakes are many.

Possessed as may be the painstaking artist with the desire to put on paper or canvas the knight of the past, it is impossible for him not to be conscious that his hero, clad cap-a-pie, is a very ungainly figure. A man in iron and steel cannot be otherwise than stiff, with his stovepipe limbs, and is more angular than the painter's manikin. We may have long to wait before we get that book to be entitled "Armour Artistically Treated."

On the other side, as to color, armor is full of possibilities. There are glints of steel, dark shades of iron, flashes of gold. Then, too, there are real dramatic effects, as the cavernous effects of the helm, or beaume, the visor down, and threatening eyes which scowl out of the gloom, and yet there are to us, born in a prosaic age, certain indicrous ideas which will come to the front when we think of armor; for instance, how on earth did the accoutred knight blow his nose or scratch his head?

In an excellent monograph of Mr. T. Starkie Gardner's, entitled "Armour in England," to be studied in the most recent number of the Portfolio (the Macmillan Company) may be found the details of what is really a complex subject. It is difficult to decide whether armor is or is not of Oriental origin. Objects made for the protection of the person, constructed of reeds or rushes, were made by the American Indians. Those divided by great extent of country from their neighbors do not copy; they invent.

Certainly the mail-clad warrior opened a new era in war. In the Danish peat bogs shirts of mail have been found attributed to the third or fourth centuries. When the ravaging Viking harried England, he wore his mail, the "war nets of Beowulf," and these were "woven by the smiths, handlocked and riveted." Putting aside the armor used by Greek, Roman, or the Etruscan, belonging to a more advanced European civilization, we are satisfied that Scythians wore chain mail, because we see it distinctly shown in the Trojan column.

To make chain mail seems to indicate that there must have been something like wire drawing in very early times, and that shows considerable advance in the metallurgy, though leading authorities believe that wire drawing was of a thousand years later. These Danish hauberks are called "byrnies." The links are very small, say not more than one-third of an inch across, and are closely united. It was an ungainly accoutrement. It was slipped over the head, and in some cases extended below the knee. There were sleeves which terminated with half gloves, or gauntlets, which reached the tips of the fingers. The legs and feet were inclosed in chain mail leggins. On the head was a chain mail covering or hood. In time there were additions made of plate armor to the chain mail, the arms and legs being protected, and a casque was worn.

We have left us in the Bayeux tapestry a picture of the Norman knights in mail hauberks, with their conical helmets. Not finding any fault with the fair dames who made this needlework, which records the brave feats of arms of their lords, still the Norman knight, so clad, was a very ungainly and unartistic object. The coat of mail, however, was retained until the close of the thirteenth century. This coat of mail must have offered a good protection to the wearer, for, if ancient chroniclers are to be believed, at Joppa, in Crusading times, (1192,) at a combat with the Infidels, which battle raged "from the rising to the setting of the sun," only three of the knights were killed. That was all well enough for the Crusader, when he was a-straddle of his horse, but dismount him and he was no longer dangerous. The weight he carried handicapped him.

At Hastings, the English bowmen first killed the Norman horses. The crossbow was a fairly dangerous weapon, for it had a certain weight, and it is curious to learn that it had been forbidden in war at one time, but it was sanctioned by the Pope in the Crusade of 1139. The trouble about the crossbow was its weight—fully forty pounds—and the strings were liable to become useless when it rained.

The coat of mail could never have been worn unless due precautions were taken as to the epidermis of the knight or soldier. In the time of Richard I., among the equipments of a soldier, after his iron headpiece, his coif, his coat of mail had been indicated, we read of "a tissue of many folds of linen difficult of penetration and artificially worked with a needle, called a pourpoint."

As to the head coverings, these varied. Sometimes they were flat on top, and at other times peaked. At first the heaume must have suffocated the unfortunate wearer, as it covered the whole head, and there were only a few breathing holes, but after a while, for better ventilation, the grating was introduced. There is a heaume in the Tower of London which weighs 13 pounds 8 ounces. Such a load on the head alone it must have been impossible to carry, so after a while the base of it rested on the shoulders of the wearer.

It was to protect the breast from the shock of the lance that a more rigid defense had to be thought of, and here the plate armor had its beginning.

The decoration of the warrior in all times and in all ages is never lost sight of. The plate armor of the knight must have been a difficult thing to keep bright and clean, and so surcoats were worn and the steel was covered over with fine materials. Maybe the extra padding gave some immunity from a spear thrust or a smashing blow with a battle axe.

There was one substance—leather—which was extensively used in the vaunted age of chivalry. Leather could be molded, and as "cuir-bouilli" was much worn. Even the helm was ornamented with cuir-bouilli. The "helm" always will cause wonder, for how did the wearer see at all? A man in a fight may have another enemy approach him at the side or back, and with his visor up the knight never could tell exactly the whereabouts of his next foe. In some of these helms the wearer must have been forced to bend his neck, if he could bend it, away down, or away up, to see anything at all. Perhaps there were many random blows struck in former fights, and a tourney was full of blunders.

When plate armor took the place of the coat of mail there came what might be called specialization. These were the shoulders, the elbow, the groins, the knees, the hands, which each required its particular protection. It can be understood, then, how later on there were not less than 235 pieces in one suit of armor. As to weight, there are several specimens of armor which weigh, when all together, over ninety pounds. It is not admissible to believe that the man of three centuries ago was stronger than are his descendants of to-day.

Again wonder arises how the knight equipped himself. He certainly could not rig himself up without much assistance. There were innumerable straps which had to be buckled, and any number of little metal catches which had to be slid into their fastenings. Did the knight sleep in his harness? or how many esquires or dressers had he?

In the halcyon days of armor, Chaucer shows us Sir Thopas:

> "His jambeaux were of curibouly,
> His swerdes sheth of ivory,
> His helm of latoun bright."

Then latonn was brass. Over his body armor he wore a garment, described by Chaucer as "the cote armoure, as white as is the lily floure."

On the "cotes" was lavished all the magnificence of the day. An old inventory of the time of Piers Gaveston tells of the breastplate, "enclouez et garnie d'argent • • • d'un drap de velvet vermail, besanté d'or." A capture at that time of a wonderfully bedecked knight was something worth while. "They were hunted for their hides, or slain for the sake of their spoils."

It was on the horse that such protection as armour could give was lavished. The horse of the Count de Foix was gorgeous with a headpiece of steel, enriched with gold work and precious stones worth 15,000 crowns. The horse of the Count de St. Poirode had a head covering worth 30,000f. What grand circus parades there must have been then! What a fat take such a horse would have made! For certainly the extra load the beast had to carry diminished his speed, for the destrier was covered with steel plate, just as is an armored ship of to-day. The great makers of armor for the Kings and princes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries hailed from Innsbruck, Augsburg, Nuremberg, from Florence, Brescia, and Venice.

When the first shot was fired in action, and "the bullet found its billet," the end of armor set in, but it bothered fighting men for many a long year to come. The decline began in the time of Edward VI. It ceased to be then a military necessity, though still worn for parade. The donning of armor as a kingly attribute could not be precisely carried out when there was a

†ARMOR IN ENGLAND. By J. Starkie Gardner. Portfolio monograph. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

succession of Queens in England, for stays answered these ladies' purposes.

Survivals are strange from their persistency. The very last remnant of armor worn, as Mr. Charles Henry Hart will tell you, may be seen in a picture of George Washington. Around his neck, just where the throat begins, there is a gorget, a small circlet of brass, crescent shaped. This is the very last tag end of that breastplate which once covered the general officer from the waist up. It was worn by the French infantry officer up to about 1848, when it was discarded as an incumbrance.

Mme. de Geoffrin.†

What kind of a woman was she to whom a King of Poland wrote, on his accession to the throne: "Mamma, your son is a King"? Mme. Marie Therèse Geoffrin, who was born in 1699 and who died in 1777, was the queen of her day, and so the title of M. Pierre de Ségur's book, "Le Royaume de la Rue St. Honoré, Madame Geoffrin et sa fille," is a happy one.

Perhaps it is not exactly correct to say that Mlle. Marie Therèse Rodet (that being madame's maiden name) was the daughter of a servant in the employ of the Dauphin. In France, the followers of the heir to the throne, by virtue of their office, were all deemed gentlemen. Those who waited on the King, handing him his shirt and performing the most menial of duties, were ennobled by the act.

Marie Therèse's father was a very decent man, and the future "Queen of Sheba," as Voltaire called her, referring to her rather in an intellectual than in a corporeal sense, was educated by a grandmother, and the girl was quick to learn. At fourteen, or when not quite fifteen, a husband was selected for her—M. Francis Geoffrin, who was old enough to have been her father. Geoffrin had all the traits of the bourgeois, and was far below his wife in brains, and yet the two managed to live together in a fairly happy way. Madame had her own ideas, and the husband was her follower. He is said to have shown some feeble resistance at the beginning, protesting against the noise and confusion caused by the distinguished personages who sought his wife's company, but in time he gave in.

M. Geoffrin was the butt of many jokes. It was told of him that, trying to follow the literary movement started by his wife, he took very seriously to the study of books. On one occasion, when absorbed by Bayle's Dictionary, which was printed in double columns, he mildly said "that Bayle was excellent, but a trifle too abstract." It was discovered that Mme. Geoffrin's husband had followed the lines straight across, quite oblivious as to the column divisions. Once he read a book of travels in two volumes. Having finished the first volume, he mistook this same volume for the second one, and read it over again, all through, remarking, "that it was really an interesting work, only that the author had a way of repeating himself."

Madame made a salon, and it was a famous one, and to it came Montesquieu, Fontenelle, d'Alembert, Marivaux, Marmontel, and many others. She might not have been the mother of a King of Poland, but she was the foster nurse of those distinguished men of letters who wrote the famous Encyclopédie. Perhaps Voltaire, whose life had been no little troubled by women, was by no means inclined to be influenced by Mme. Geoffrin, yet he sometimes honored the lady's salon. Her taste for art was good, since she was on pleasant terms of intimacy with Joseph Vernet, Boucher, Van Loo, La Tour, and Bouchardon. It seems, however, as M. de Ségur writes it, that Greuze resented Madame's criticism, for the lady wanted to set many things to rights in this world and gave opinions on all kinds of subjects. Said Greuze:

"Let her live in the fear that I will immortalize her. I will paint her as a schoolmistress, birch in hand, and she will be the terror of all small children, present and to come."

Think of the presumption of Madame, daring even to beard the terrible M. Voltaire. M. de Ségur writes:

"In letters to her familiar friends she was not sparing of epigrams at his (Voltaire's) expense. Some of them were smart enough, as that contained in the following note written to her friend Cramer. The poet had just given a performance in his own house of his tragedy 'Rome Vaincue,' and had played a part in the piece himself. 'Voltaire, who is madder than ever,' wrote Mme. Geoffrin, 'follows the example of the pastry cooks; he eats himself the good things he cannot sell. He keeps up a troupe to play in his own house the pieces the Comédie Française will have nothing to do with.'"

The lady was certainly autocratic in her manner, and in her little kingdom she insisted on perfect obedience. If people followed her rules they were at times annoyed by having to listen to her reasons for the establishing of such laws. She must have given Walpole some sage advice, for he wrote to Lady Hervey:

"She has a manner of correcting you that charms me. Never in my life have I met anybody who so probes to the quick one's shortcomings, vanities, and affectations, who points them out with such clearness and convicts you so easily of possessing them. I have never liked being found fault with; at present you would not believe what a taste I have developed for the process! * * * If it were worth her while to take the matter in hand, I assure you she could govern me like a child."

Probably Dandy Horace was counseled in regard to some entangling alliances he would have made with some of the Parisian Circes of that period.

It is not to Mme. Geoffrin but to her daughter that we are indebted for the prettiest of pen-and-ink sketches of Fontenelle. Fontenelle, related some way to the great Corneille, was a writer of very light and gauzy things, and yet he wound up by a grave work, "Dialogues des Morts," which is nearly a classic. Fontenelle was a dainty person, holding all his feelings and emotions under restraint. He is thus described:

"He resembled a tiny and most delicate machine which would last eternally if it were placed in a corner and never rubbed or interfered with. He had never been known to shed a tear or to get angry. He had never run. I said to him one day: 'M. Fontenelle, have you ever laughed?' 'No,' he answered, 'I have never gone ah! ah!' That was his idea of laughing."

When life insurance actuaries cast up their longevity tables, Fontenelle and the literary calling should be remembered, for had Fontenelle only lived some twenty days longer, he would have reached his one hundredth year.

M. de Ségur's volume contains a vast amount of information and is replete with the portraits of those who were the contemporaries of this distinguished woman.

Nature Along the Roadside.*

E pluribus unum should be Mr. Mathews's motto. His little book deserves to be the guide book par excellence of the familiar wayside. We have had our volumes on birds, and others on flowers, and here and there a volume on insects, but one can hardly wander comfortably along a country road with quite a library strapped to his pack. Mr. Mathews's book takes flower, bird, and insect as it comes along, and acquaints his reader with the characteristics of the Alder Catkin and May Apple on one page, while on another page we find the lovely wing of the locust or the musical notes of the whip-poor-will.

Although at sight the plan seems desultory—as desultory as the dear wayside itself—one easily perceives not only the charm of it, but the excellent judgment that prompts it. The average reader is very far from being a scientist, but in this generation at least he likes to know the plain truth, or a part of it, about such things as attract his attention. "Ours, then, is the boundless opportunity," Mr. Mathews says, "of learning directly from the borders of the road many simple and interesting facts." These may lead to further study, but even if they do not, there is the satisfaction of having gained a little accurate knowledge concerning nature, "the universal dame."

When it comes to birds Mr. Mathews pursues what seems to us the only sensible course. In trying to render their call notes and their songs he pays very little attention to the popular method of enthusiastic bird translators who force the fowls of the air to utter every conceivable human sentiment.

In place of insisting that birds say they are whittling, that they beseech you, that you mustn't touch it, &c., he adopts the more scientific plan of trying to record the musical notes. And until this is completely and fully carried out, he says, we shall never possess a complete knowledge of the birds themselves. "However imperfect the average ear is in catching and retaining a musical tone, it is impossible to believe that there are many too dull to distinguish apart the songs of the warbling and the red-eyed vireos. We might as well persuade ourselves that a person with average good eyesight could not tell a square apart from a triangle.

Besides giving a bright fresh account of things seen, Mr. Mathews is fortunate enough to understand drawing well enough to reproduce bird and flower forms and bits of landscape with much fidelity and effectiveness. His illustrations have delightful qualities and his book taken as a whole is a treasure.

Verse by Mrs. Spofford.*

Mrs. Spofford has long been known as a writer of verse full of delicate fancy and gentle expressiveness. The present volume contains a great deal of her best work, and will be welcome to all her admirers. The poem from which the book takes its title is a warmly imaginative work in blank verse. The metre is one that, in the hands of a less skillful writer, would have invited disaster, for it is that employed by Longfellow in his "Hiawatha." But Mrs. Spofford has put into it a melodic quality and a rhythmic accentuation of her own, and at first glance it seems to be a wholly different metre, as may be seen from this example:

Still within the spell of day dreams,
Stepping stately down the stairway,
Like some great doge of his painting
Sweeping out of frame and panel,
Moves the Master. And the jasmine
Blow their breath forth to salute him,
Lemon leaves with piercing sweetness
Touch and whisper, laurels rustle,
Cleaving from the carven satyr,
Toward him turns the passion flower.

This same poem, after the manner of Tennyson's "Princess," introduces lyrics, one of which is so lovely in its refined fancy and its mellifluous music, that it must be quoted here in full:

So death comes in Venice,
The city of dreams,
We know that hearts ache there,
They break there, it seems.

Love burns like the rose there,
And falls like its leaf,
And balsams and balms there
Distill out of grief.

Bear they the dead there,
Or bear they the bride,
Splendor floats with them
Along the dark tide.

By moonlight, by noonlight,
By dawn light's soft hours,
When death comes in Venice,
They hide it in flowers.

There are other lyrics in the volume, many of them, some more pretentious, but none more beautiful than that. The general level of excellence in this collection of poems is unusually high, and the poet must have garnered her sheaf with loving care. "Her worst she kept, her best she gave." Among the lyrics which deserve especial mention are "The Flight," "Midsummer," "The Hunt," and "By Night." No recent American lyric verse is better than these poems. "The Prayer of Ibn Gebirol" and "When First You Went," are notable for high thought and lofty expression. The whole volume is a valuable addition to our poetic literature.

A Dinner at Alma Tadema's.

From Time and the Hour.

The table was luxuriously spread, in perfect harmony with the elegant dining room. Wherever the eye rested was the same tasteful arrangement, the same originality of design, elegance without being in the least tawdry. We were a cheerful company. Mr. Tadema was merry, as usual. After dinner we went to the billiard room, a lovely hall, where Alma Tadema beats his wife or she beats him; they seem to have gotten used to beating one another, though I should judge that their honeymoon is not yet quite over. I think I should have enjoyed myself better if I could have beaten one of them at billiards, but the time was limited.

Mine host is quite a dandy in his choice of cigars and wines. While we were sitting there smoking, more guests, both ladies and gentlemen, came in—interesting, indeed, charming, people all, mostly English. It was not long before we were called to the supper table—the English make few full stops between meals. I wasn't hungry, but everything looked so inviting that I partook with a relish. Mr. Tadema uncorked a lot of fresh jokes and clever stories—the good fellow has such a happy faculty for hitting people on their funny sides—and we had a right jolly time. After the supper it was a delight to see the same beautiful women of the party moving about or sitting before the exquisite backgrounds which the studio affords. It was like a gallery of living pictures, where all the figures were posing without knowing it.

*LE ROYAUME DE LA SAINT-HONORE; MADAME GEOFFRIN ET SA FILLE. By Pierre de Ségur. Paris: Calmann Lévy.

*FAMILIAR FEATURES OF THE ROADSIDE. The Flowers, Shrubs, Birds, and Insects. By F. Schuyler Mathews. With one hundred and sixty drawings by the author and many of the songs of our common birds and insects. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1897.

*IN TITIAN'S GARDEN, and Other Poems. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. Boston: Copeland & Day.

What Every One Is Reading.

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A Novel By GEORGE DU MAURIER, Author of "Peter Ibbetson," "Trilby," etc. Illustrated by the Author. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.75; Three-quarter Calf, $3.50; Three-quarter Crushed Levant, $4.50. A Glossary of the French and Latin expressions in the story is included. *Edition de Luxe*, on Hand-made Paper, with Deckel Edges—the Illustrations in Sepia, and the Text in Black. Large 8vo, Bound in Vellum. Limited to 500 Numbered Copies. $10.00. (*Nearly Ready.*)

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New York and London:

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 14, 1897.

Gibbon's Love Story Again.

"I sighed as a lover. I obeyed as a son." How often has not that phrase been repeated and Gibbon held in lower esteem for the utterance of it! But then, the whole sentence should be read to its close: "My wound was insensibly healed by time, absence, and the habits of my new life, and my cure was accelerated by a faithful report of the tranquillity and cheerfulness of the lady herself."

Considering the ages of Edward Gibbon and Suzanne Curchod, possibly when the fell in love at Lausanne, there might have been for the time being much rapture. It is, however, unlikely that Gibbon, so far as his heart went, ever allowed its beatings to disturb him. He was not a man to be carried off his feet by passion. That he did feel a certain chagrin is, however, evident, when the true love passage was finally ended.

Just as likely as not there had been some gossip about the two, and there had been lies told, and so when Suzanne wrote Gibbon, in an explanatory way, the man believing himself slighted, set down this in French: "I have received a most unexpected letter; it was from Mdle. C——, a dangerous and artificial girl." Gibbon was here entirely in the wrong. Suzanne was neither dangerous nor artificial. The poor girl felt her abandonment, for there is no reason to question her early love for Gibbon. She might have been indignant, and she had a right to be, but she never forgot Gibbon. As Mme. Necker, Suzanne was the best of wives, and yet, as the wife of the Hon. Mr. Alfred Lyttleton writes in The National Review in an article entitled "Sequel to Gibbon's Love Letters," when the great man came to Paris, "she was perhaps a little sanguine in her belief that she had at length conquered Gibbon."

In the relations of man and woman it is possible that the first "may be very happy and easy with a woman he has once loved, especially if he has forgotten he ever did love her"—but as Mrs. Lyttleton expresses it—"I question if a woman ever forgets that she has loved a man, or that he has loved her; sometimes she may wish to forget, but more often she would like to be reminded." It has been ordained that, with the normal man and woman who have been in love, for the first it is but a fleeting poem, for the other, the epic of her life.

Perhaps Mme. Necker never had known that Gibbon once called her "Fille dangereuse et artificielle." Defend Gibbon as we may, when he was admitted for the first time into the Necker family it was not nice of him to write: "The Curchod (Mme. Necker) I saw at Paris. She was very fond of me, and the husband very civil. Could they insult of me more cruelly? Asks me every evening to supper, goes to bed and leaves me alone with his wife; what an impertinent security! It is making an old lover of mighty little consequence. She is as handsome as ever, and much genteeler." Surely there is something here unworthy of Gibbon, but as human feelings sometimes take the strangest tangential line, his regret assumed somewhat the form of spite.

For Gibbon, Mme. Necker, after her marriage, had a loyal friendship and nothing more, and so she might have treasured those words of his relating to her to be found in his memoirs: "The report of such a prodigy awakened my curiosity; I saw and loved. I found her learned without pedantry, lively in conversation, pure in sentiment, and elegant in manners; and the first sudden emotion was fortified by the habits and knowledge of a more familiar acquaintance." Suzanne could not have been but flattered when Gibbon deemed her "a prodigy," and there was womanly consolation in the conclusion, which read: "Shall I add that since the failure of my first wishes I have never entertained any serious thoughts of a matrimonial connection?" Doomed not to be hers, at least it was satisfactory that no other woman could claim him.

But Gibbon had more than once some faint, some remote ideas of marriage. He was, however, a most prudent man. "When he was nearing the dangerous radius of forty he was "suspected by Mrs. Holroyd of designs, honorable of course, upon a young lady, Miss Fuller by name," writes Mrs. Lyttleton. In a letter to his stepmother this can be read:

"The intelligence you received of fair eyes, bleeding hearts, and an approaching daughter-in-law, is all very agreeable romance. A pair of very tolerable eyes, I must confess, made their appearance at Sheffield, and, what is more extraordinary, were accompanied by good sense and good humor, without one grain of affectation. Yet still I am indifferent, and she is poor! Remove those two little obstacles, and Mrs. H.'s intelligence might have some foundation."

A year after this the methodical Gibbon was once more, apparently at least, looking for a companion—a flirtation it was not. He asks Mrs. Holroyd to find out all she can. He says he has not "any connection that could alarm a wife," and he concludes: "You see how serious I am in this business. If the general idea should not startle Miss —— the next consultation should be how and where the lover may throw himself at her feet, contemplate her charms, and study her character." Gibbon on his knees would have been, from his corpulency, a highly ridiculous figure, and to get up again his "charmer," (to use the romantic language of the novels of that period) would have had to lend him a helping hand.

In a letter of Gibbon to Lord Sheffield (1787) he finds that Mme. de Montolieu is charming, and he tried to make his friends believe that his heart was no longer his own. Mrs. Lyttleton thinks that Gibbon through all his life "toyed with the idea of marriage," but it was only fooling, and nothing more. Note this, in a letter of his to Lord Sheffield:

"Sometimes, in a solitary mood, I have fancied myself married to one or other of those whose society and conversation are most pleasing to me; but when I have painted in my fancy all the probable consequences of such an union, I have started from my dream, rejoiced in my escape, and ejaculated a thanksgiving that I was still in possession of my natural freedom."

In 1776 the Neckers were in England and Gibbon was "a most attentive cicerone." Both husband and wife pressed him to visit them in Paris. Gibbon promised that he would do so in a couple of months, but his stepmother was opposed to his meeting Mme. Necker, and he thus writes to her:

"The constancy and danger of a twenty years' passion is a subject upon which I hardly know how to be serious. I am ignorant what effect that period of time has produced upon me, but I do assure you that it has committed very great ravages upon the lady, and that at present she is very far from being an object either of desire or scandal. As a woman of talents and fortune she is at the head of the literature of Paris, the station of her husband procures her respect from the first people of the country, and the reception which I shall meet with in her house will give me advantages that have fallen to the share of few Englishmen. When I mention her house, I must remove the misapprehension which seems to have alarmed you. I shall visit, but not lodge there. I have not the least reason to believe that they think of offering me an apartment, but if they do I shall certainly refuse it, for the sake of my own comfort and freedom, so that the husband will be easy, the world will be mute, and my moral character will still preserve its immaculate purity."

And so Gibbon was once more in France. "I do not indeed lodge in their house," he writes Mrs. Holroyd, "as it might excite the jealousy of the husband and procure me a letter of cachet, but I live very much with them." After that there was a separation of some years; no letters were interchanged between Mme. Necker and Gibbon. In 1781, when the lady had read the third volume of Gibbon's history, she calls him "the sublime genius who had run through the annals of the universe." Now she urges him to come to France, to settle there, and to leave England forever, and this is the conclusion of Suzanne's letter:

"You ought not to return to a country where you will search in vain for the sweet illusions of your youth. I sometimes let my thoughts stray to those places once so dear, and, since they are no longer peopled for me, I only look upon them as on the playthings of my childhood. You are in the arms of glory; come to a people who adore her, or, if the times do not seem favorable to you, let us not lose sight of that peaceful retreat where we ought to be together, there to await between study and friendship the gentle close of a beautiful enough day; live in your own country or live with us. Every one here talks of you, Monsieur, with annoyance, or with praise; your silence is your fault; as soon as you speak it will be forgotten."

When, in 1783, Gibbon met Mme. Necker at Lausanne, there was nothing but pure platonic affection. Necker, the Minister, had been dismissed, and was living with his wife at Copet. "One can imagine," writes Mrs. Lyttleton, "how often Gibbon, after a studious morning, and his meal or two, would waddle out on a round of visits and toward sundown make for the Necker house." Gibbon was now a frequent guest of the Neckers. It was Suzanne who invited him. Here are extracts from her letters of this time:

"We often think, Monsieur, of the days full of charm which we spent with you at Geneva. I experienced during that time a new feeling for me, and perhaps for many people. I united in the same place, and by a rare favor of providence, one of the tender and pure affections of my youth with that one which shapes my lot in life, and which makes it so worthy of envy. This peculiarity, joined to the delight of a conversation without its equal, created a sort enchantment for me; and the connection of the past and the present made my days seem like a dream which had issued from the ivory door to console mankind. * * * Good-bye, Monsieur; no one in the world has more reason than you to understand the value of that unique combination of the most brilliant and most gifted intellect with the sweetest and most steadfast of characters, and one might well say of you what Cicero—"

In 1792 he had gone to England, and she writes:

"Come to Copet, provided that our happiness does not deprive you of yours; but if habit is against us it can also be favorable to us, for the intercourse between different souls and minds becomes very like habit, which is at least one of its most delightful results, and a liaison that began almost as soon as thought, is to be preferred before one which you have formed with your furniture and rooms."

And once more:

"Come back to us when you have come back to yourself; it is the moment which ought always to belong to your first and to your last friend. I could not say now which of these two titles is the sweetest and dearest to my heart."

When he had left finally for England, and Mme. Necker heard of his illness, the last letter she wrote him was touching:

"The twilight of our life is indeed covered with clouds, if friendship itself, the sweet friendship in which we found shelter, actually becomes a centre of a grief which reverberates in every part of my being. I shall say no more, Monsieur; my weakness ill matches your heroism, and it is only in talking to you of yourself that we can stop talking of you to each other. We are at Lausanne. We regret you at the dawn of day, and above all at sunset, for it was then that we were accustomed to see you enter our solitary hive, charged with honey which you had collected elsewhere, but richer still with that which flowed from your lips."

It may have been that Suzanne's letters cheered Gibbon's last hours. These two good friends never again saw one another. Gibbon died in London, January, 1794, and Mme. Necker in July of the same year. Curious are the accidents of life, the rencontres. A young man, the son of a plain English gentleman, and a young woman, the daughter of a Swiss pastor, meet, have their love passage, and separate, and in the time to come both are pre-eminently distinguished. Was there at once the higher appreciation of the merits of each other? At least Mrs. Lyttleton gives the record of what was a long and lasting friendship, and there is here more insight into the life of one of the greatest of all historians.

Prices for Washington's Journal.

A New York paper announced last week that a collector of this city had just paid $1,000 for that rarissime book Washington's "Journal," the full title of which is as follows: "The Journal of Major George Washington, sent by the Hon. Robert Dunwiddie, Esq., His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of Virginia, to the Commandant of the French Forces in Ohio. To which are added the Governor's Letter and a Translation of the French Officer's Answer. With a New Map of the Country as far as the Mississippi."

As will be seen from a reproduction of the title, Washington was a Major in 1754, when the book was published at Williamsburg, Virginia's former capital, and not a Colonel, as the paper said. It was further stated that the "Journal" consisted of sixteen pages, whereas it was just twice that size, and that in "the Brinley auction of 1882" it fetched $650, whereas the price in question was $560, and the sale referred to (one of the five sales of portions of George Brinley's American library) took place in 1880.

The Brinley copy was one of a very few known to collectors of Americana. Though in good condition otherwise, it lacked the map, a circumstance that caused it to sell low. The copy in the Lenox Library, the writer believes, has the map, and the copy sold recently possesses it apparently, though the paper did not mention the fact. If it did not have it, it was certainly not worth $1,000. Copies of the London edition of the "Journal," printed by T. Jeffreys in 1754, with the map, have sold for $80, $75, and $90.

Until quite lately it was said the one-thousand-dollar copy rested quietly in a private library, the owner of which had no knowledge of its importance and rarity. Its value was pointed out by a friend of the owner, and the "Journal" was soon in the possession of a New York dealer, who then sold it to the collector. Many similar rarities have been found in private libraries just as unimportant as the one of which the "Journal" was a part, and others will be unearthed continually. Rarely, indeed, are the little collectors acquainted with the value of books, and the persons to whom libraries are bequeathed or to whom books come in other ways, are even more ignorant. It is in such collections that the prizes sometimes are.

A Criticism on Andrew Lang.

Mr. Max Beerbohm is an entirely new literary element. He may be called an unpalatable one. If criticism is a medicine to those who, nolens volens, swallow some of it, there are a stringency and corrosiveness in Mr. Max Beerbohm's administrations.

Mr. Quiller Couch certainly wrote nonsense when he said that Mr. Andrew Lang was "the master of the best style in English prose during the last ten years." "Where, then," very properly asks Mr. Max Beerbohm, "are we to place Pater, Froude, Newman, Hardy, Ruskin, Stevenson, Arnold?" And is Meredith to be overlooked? It all comes, says Mr. Max Beerbohm, from Mr. Quiller Couch's being in "a Waldorfian environment." The fact is Mr. Andrew Lang has been for a long time the cock of the walk, and may have made himself "unpleasant" by a little assumption of superiority. He picked a quarrel long ago with that most estimable and learned man, Max Müller, and was by no means nice in the way he handled the sun myth.

It might be that Mr. Andrew Lang's omniscience brought about an uncomfortable feeling, for his dicta were too imperious, whether the subjects treated related to a trout-fly or a folk-lore story. A certain resentment is sure to come about when you dance on other people's toes, and Mr. Joseph Jacobs, who is quite as strong a folk-lorist as is Mr. Lang, has more than once come down heavily on Mr. Lang, and, as far as we can make it out, not without reason.

These are, however, personal details, and have nothing to do with style, and yet personalities color words. Mr. Max Beerbohm gives Mr. Lang what might be called "the esteem of success." It is "a nice little style," but we find it too spinsterly to be at all inspiriting, and even his slang, though it enraptures Mr. Quiller Couch, seems to us rather like an after-spark of Girton's chaste conviviality. We never have, as far as we can remember, seen anything like slang in Mr. Andrew Lang's writing. Certainly there is some malice in this criticism, which says that in Mr. Lang's essays "the charm and distinction are few," but rather "meagre, peevish, and anaemic trails of little sentences."

Surely Mr. Quiller Couch has little appreciation of what is English when he prefers Lang to Thackeray. That is as if you were to compare the shadow and the form. Mr. Lang does write in an emotionless kind of way. He holds his feelings under strong control, but Mr. Max Beerbohm has no right to say that he has not any.

Mr. Andrew Lang is always before the public. He is the best employed preface maker of the day. He must be the most industrious literary man of the period. It is always a misfortune when a man writes too much. The many others who want jobs get jealous of him. Mr. Max Beerbohm regards Mr. Andrew Lang as one of the best and (in a Bostonian sense) brightest of our critics, but is sorry "to notice that he is slipping gradually into a most foolish habit." He never writes "himself," but about other people. "I would urge," writes Mr. Max Beerbohm, "that assimilation, not vomission, is the right use of culture; that a critic should be a master not serf of his education." In this the critic of the critic unquestionably refers to the endless references to authorities Mr. Andrew Lang and many others indulge in.

The matter of the stylist is a difficult one, but we think with Mr. Max Beerbohm that Mr. Quiller Couch is an incompetent judge. Mr. Andrew Lang, in his "Pickle the Spy" is particularly cold-blooded. Impartial he is, but when reading this book no emotion is called up. You look upon the Jacobite Prince through the long years which separate him from to-day. You are not made to feel a spark of pity even for the man whose misfortunes degraded him. It is a history of a dry bone without any flesh to cover it.

That there is more than one style, each one with its special qualities, is what Mr. Max Beerbohm wants to show. For all the critics may write about Mr. Andrew Lang, what he writes will always be read. You go to the table he spreads in a cool and deliberate way. The dishes will be capitally served; the garnishing of the plats excellent. The attendance will be absolutely perfect. Nothing will be slipshod. If you want a curry, with a heady wine, with napery not exactly immaculate, you are free to dine somewhere else, and perhaps in a very much less elegant company.

In the meantime we have to thank Mr. Lang for having left aside, if but for an instant, ghosts, table rappings, and the mysterious ringing of axes in Sumatra jungles, for in his "Ode to the Philadelphians" he lauds our cricketers. These pleasant verses, with their graceful and gracious lines, are to be read "at the Sign of the Ship" in the August Longman's Magazine.

Ruskin and Rossetti as Teachers.

In the last number of Good Words is to be read an interesting article, entitled "A Memorable Art Class," by Mr. Thomas Sulman. It relates to the English art movement of forty-five years ago, and such instructors as were Ruskin and Rossetti. Admirable theorists were they, fitted to fire the artistic acolyte, but certainly unpractical as teachers

Ruskin could not have been other than the most conservative of masters. "He taught us each separately," writes Mr. Sulman, "studying the capacity of each student." He would bring to his class "a spray of dried laurel leaves, a feather, a bit of spar to show the lines of cleavage, every kind of natural structure." There would be lichen and fungi, and "once to fill us with despair of color he brought a case of West Indian birds unstuffed." He would put before the students a fifteenth century Gothic missal, and have the order of the colored leaves in the illumination of a flower carefully noted. It might be an Albrecht Durer wood cut, and the students were bidden to copy but an inch square of it and to note the herbage "and identify the columbines and cyclamens."

Ruskin had his art eccentricities, and never liked etchings, not even Rubens's masterpieces. He deemed etching frivolous, even "too elaborate and over-subtle." He delighted in the strong Florentine graver work.

Another dislike Ruskin had was for out-

line work. Retzsch was much in vogue in the middle of this century, and was more generally understood than was Flaxman, because the German artist helped toward the better understanding of the Goethe and Schiller masterpieces. Ruskin had a contempt for Flaxman, with his outlines from Homer and Dante. He said they were "examples of every kind of falsehood and feebleness which it was possible for a trained artist to commit." Here certainly Ruskin was in error—that is, if we hold ancient art as shown on Greek vases with any respect.

At that time Turner was uppermost in Ruskin's mind. "He would point out the subtleties and felicities in their composition, analyzing on a blackboard their line schemes." He was the kindest, the most generous of instructors. "He had reams of of the best stout drawing paper, made specially for us, supplying every convenience the little rooms would hold."

Mr. Sulman, though heart and soul with his Master Ruskin, did not always agree with him, as to his dicta on literature, for Ruskin declared that Coleridge was "sickly and useless" and Shelley "shallow and verbose."

After a while Dante Gabriel Rossetti became a joint teacher, and he gave instruction in figure drawing and water color painting. Rossetti had a supreme dislike for snobs. Once a pompous student, who unlike the generality of us was able to buy adequate art material, asked Rossetti whose colors he advised us to get; "those of Messrs. R. or Messrs. W. or Messrs. N.?" "Ah!" said Rossetti, "I don't know; I generally use the halfpenny colors from the oil shop myself," and these colors he kept in a battered tin box.

Rossetti objected to pencil outlines. He would say: "The masses of shade are the drawing, begin with them. The first fact to notice is the shade on one side of the nose, put that in tint, then the shade on cheek and chin." Mr. Sulman once drew the return to an eyelid, and Rossetti did not like it, remarking, "Get rid of this academic fribble! draw only what you see."

Had angels wings? Ruskin, of course, denied that they had, but that brought him to talk of bird anatomy, and particularly about pinions. To impress the outlines of the wings of birds on his students he had brought into the studio a great hamper of wild fowl, and "then he challenged Rossetti, Lowes, Dickinson, and Smetham, to paint a specimen for our instruction." Rossetti took a wild duck and did not succeed at all, though he kept on painting that bird most persistently until it became so "high" that its removal was a necessity.

Rosetti was not much of a talker, though at times he was eloquent. Mr. Sulman writes:

"I remember how he came late one night and said he had been with the Brownings, and had played with their only child, 'a boy who did not know his parents were poets,' and that Mrs. Browning had read some pages from her new poem that would be immortal. It was to be called 'Aurora Leigh.' Whereat some one asked what was Robert Browning as a poet like? Rossetti cried fiercely, 'Like? Why, in his lyrics, he is like Shelley, in his dramas he is like Shakespeare!'"

About this time Rossetti was making illustrations for the Tennyson poems, and some of his drawings were engraved by W. J. Linton. "The two men could not understand each other. Rossetti was furious with the liberties Linton took with his designs. Linton sneered, 'If I had cut them as he drew them!'"

As a teacher, Rossetti, owing to his being absent-minded, could not have been very useful. Possibly he never was much in touch with anybody but Rossetti. He worked by fits and starts. Some one having asked Ruskin if Rossetti was industrious, the answer was: "If you call beginning work at 9 o'clock at night and working impetuously till daybreak, then sleeping till afternoon, industrious, he may be." Certainly, Rossetti's pictures show the exaggerations of nocturnal work.

The collection known as the "Culloden Collection" has just been disposed of in London. The relics were authentic, and associated with the Stuarts and the Jacobite movement. In addition to furniture there were many arms. It is good to learn that a gentleman from Chicago bought a cannon ball, and paid £6 for it. Prince Charles's dining table brought £392; antique cabinet, £400; antique mahogany sideboard, £100; a carved armchair, made from Rebel Tree, £50; gun barrel, taken from the vessel which conveyed Prince Charles from the Western Isles after Culloden, £5; curious old spur found on the battlefield, £13 10s.; pistols found on the battlefield from 6 to 7 guineas; quaint brass ring sun dial, which belonged to Lord President Forbes, (1747,) £20; cavalry sword, with leather scabbard, found on the moor, £7 10s.; Lochaber axe, found on the moor, £79; two Highland claymores, with basket hilt, found on the battlefield, £40 each; Prince Charles Edward's walking stick, £160, purchased by the Queen; bayonet picked up on the field on the day of battle, £8; silver button, initial "W. M.," found on the battlefield, £6 5s.; Culloden medal, showing the Duke of Cumberland on horseback and battle scene, dated 1746, £36; domino box, dominos, and recorder, left by William, Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden Castle after the 16th of April, 1746, made of walrus bone and ivory, the royal insignia and monogram, "W," cut from the solid ivory, £55; old print, showing London Bridge in 1746, with the heads of Prince Charles's massacred friends exposed, £4 15s.; piece of Prince Charles's tartan plaid, £9; curious old sword, with inlaid handle, from the battlefield, £20; Highland claymore, with basket hilt, from the battlefield, £34; pair brogue buckles, found on battlefield, £32; large horse pistol, brass mounts, from the battlefield, £7 15s.; horse pistol, where Col. MacGilliveray of Dunmaglass fell on battlefield, £12; a kail pot, fired at while a farmer was running with it on his head, £6; old Highland target, with Celtic decorations, found on the battlefield, £157.

Publishers' First Books.

HOW THE OLDER AND LARGER AMERICAN HOUSES BEGAN BUSINESS AND THE MEN WHO WERE THEIR FOUNDERS.

The great book publishing houses, like most other great things, began in small ways; the tall oaks grew from little acorns. The Review of Books and Art to-day presents an account of the beginnings of the older houses in this country. The central fact in the sketches is a description of the first book which each house brought out, but in addition are given accounts of the circumstances in which each house came into existence, of the men who were concerned in its formation, their previous history, and the sites on which they engaged in business. The list is naturally a restricted one, inasmuch as only the older and larger houses are embraced in the list. In the classification of the sketches an alphabetical arrangement as to surnames has been chosen.

In their first publications D. Appleton & Co. manifested a decided partiality for works of a religious and moral nature. Their very first book was a 32mo volume, called "Daily Crumbs from the Master's Table," containing Scriptural texts and religious quotations. It is a curious little volume, and very few copies have been preserved, but William H. Appleton, the present head of the firm, and D. Sidney Appleton are fortunate possessors of original copies.

The founder of the house was Daniel Appleton. He came to New York from Boston in 1825, where he had been engaged in a general business as merchant, and opened a store here in Exchange Place. He early began the importation of English books, and little by little the book department of the business grew so large that it superseded everything else, and in 1831 Daniel Appleton, with his son, William Henry Appleton, entered the field as book publishers under the name now so well known in the book and literary world as Daniel Appleton & Co. Several removals were made during these early years, all tending to a further up-town locality, which fact has recently been so clearly illustrated in the last removal from the well-known quarters at 1, 3, and 5 Bond Street to 72 Fifth Avenue, corner of Thirteenth Street. From the original store in Exchange Place Daniel Appleton removed to Clinton Hall, in Beekman Street. About 1835 the firm moved to 200 Broadway, and a few years later went to the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street, in the old Society Library Building. The next removal was to 443 and 445 Broadway, and then a building was erected at 94 Grand Street, corner of Greene Street, and occupied until a change was made to 549 and 551 Broadway. From these premises, in 1880, the firm moved to the Bond Street locality, which was occupied until the removal within the past year to the Fifth Avenue building.

One of the early and curious books at the offices of the firm is entitled "The Family Book; or, Instructions Concerning All the Relations of Life." Books of that nature once were very popular, and scarcely any respectable household was without one or more copies. This particular book was published in 1835 from 200 Broadway, and as an illustration of its contents, the following topics, mentioned in the index, are treated: "Thrifty Parents; Character of Children; Sunday Schools a Great Blessing; Death of the Father; Symptoms and Evils of Indecision; Example of Jones the Soldier; the Conceited Housemaid; Anecdotes of Silly Sam; Deafness Not a Reason for Neglecting Public Worship." Among the books published at that time were "Milton's Life and Times," "Lectures on Revivals of Religion," and "Gospel Seeds." Since then the Appleton publications have been numerous and valuable in all departments of literature and science. In the Spring of this year the firm was incorporated as a company with the following officers: President—William W. Appleton; First Vice President—Daniel Appleton; Second Vice President, Edward Dale Appleton; Treasurer—D. Sidney Appleton.

In 1853, shortly after August Brentano came to New York from his native home, in the Austrian Tyrol, he opened a small book store under the old Revere House, which stood on Broadway where the Grand Central Hotel afterward was situated. Ever since that time the name of Brentano has been a prominent one in the New York book business. The founder began his career in the most modest manner. Two or three years previous to opening his store Mr. Brentano imported foreign newspapers, being the first one to make that a special business in this city. His headquarters during that time were a stand, three doors below Houston Street, on Broadway. This foreign newspaper business grew so rapidly that larger and better quarters were required, and this became the direct cause of the store and the present firm. The elder Brentano launched out into a general book business, and prospered from the start. He remained three years at the Revere House site and then moved to Broadway, near Houston Street. From 1859 to 1866 his store was at 708 Broadway, and then the removal took place to Union Square, where, with slight changes of locality, the firm has been ever since. The last removal was made necessary by the fire at 5 Union Square, the firm removing temporarily to Fifth Avenue, but soon went into its present quarters, at 31 Union Square, on the corner of Broadway and Sixteenth Street.

August Brentano died in 1886. He was never married and retired from active management in the firm in 1877, when his three nephews—August, Arthur, and Simon Brentano—assumed charge of the business. They compose the present firm. The early name of the house was Brentano's Literary Emporium. In 1877 it was known as Brentano Brothers, but later was simplified to its present name—Brentano's.

The firm has always been noted for its general retail book business, but in 1874 the publication of books was begun on a small scale. About the first was a reprint of an English satirical-political pamphlet known as "Dame Europa's School," which came out immediately after the Franco-Prussian war, and dealt in a very interesting and pungent manner with the political complications of Europe. It attracted wide attention at the time and had an enormous sale.

What is now the Century Company was organized primarily as a magazine publishing firm, but the transition was easy and almost inevitable to the publication of books. The house was organized in 1870, although it has only borne its present name since 1881. It was started for the purpose of publishing the magazine which up to 1881 was known as Scribner's Monthly. Mr. Roswell Smith and Dr. J. G. Holland had for some time been contemplating the publication of a magazine with the latter as editor. These two, with the Scribner firm, started the house, which was a stock company and has so remained ever since. In honor of Charles Scribner, founder of the book publishing firm, the new magazine was called Scribner's Monthly, but its publication was entirely distinct from the Scribner book firm.

The first headquarters of the company were at 654 Broadway. Five years later the offices were removed to 743-745 Broadway. In 1881 the present quarters at 33 East Seventeenth Street, on the north side of Union Square, were occupied. At that time the Scribner interests had been purchased by Mr. Roswell Smith. A radical change was now made in giving this magazine the new name The Century. Roswell Smith continued as President of the company until his death in 1893, when Frank H. Scott, the former Treasurer, became President. The other officers now are C. F. Chichester, Treasurer, and William W. Ellsworth, Secretary.

St. Nicholas, which is also published by the same company, was started in 1873, with Mary Mapes Dodge as editor. This eventually led to the publication of the first actual book by the company, "Baby Days," in 1876, being a collection of short stories and poems from St. Nicholas. In 1878 the firm began the publication of hymn and tune books, compiled by Dr. Charles S. Robinson, which have become widely popular. Since that time a large number of books on varied topics have been published, the juveniles being particularly rich, while the Century Dictionary leads most things else as a stupendous publication.

Probably the oldest living member of the older publishing houses in this city is Mr. M. W. Dodd, the founder of the house of Dodd, Mead & Co. For several years he has not been actively connected with the house, but his reminiscences of early book days in New York are vivid and interesting. It was in 1839, nearly sixty years ago, that Mr. Dodd laid the foundation of his successful publishing career.

He began with John S. Taylor, a publisher and dealer in theological books, whose store was in a part of the old Brick Church, on the site of the present NEW YORK TIMES Building, where, a few years later, Charles Scribner began his business. Mr. Taylor did not long remain in the firm, and Mr. Dodd conducted it alone up to 1870. For twenty years the business remained in its original place. Then a move was made to Chambers Street, but this site was soon left for 506 Broadway, that locality being for many years a veritable book centre in New York City.

It its early years theological works formed almost the entire business of the firm, but since 1870 the publications have embraced more and more the field of general literature. Among the first important publications of Mr. Dodd was a series of religious and historical novels by Charlotte Elizabeth, an English novelist, whose works at that time were very popular, but are now about forgotten. Among the popular theological books of those years were Spencer's "Pastor's Sketches" and the sermons of the Rev. Dr. Spring, one of New York's most gifted ministers.

In 1870 the elder Mr. Dodd retired from active management, and the firm became Dodd, Mead & Co., the members being his son, Frank H. Dodd; Edward S. Mead, and, in 1876, Bleecker Van Wagenen. Mr. Mead died in 1894, and the firm now comprises the two other members and Robert H. Dodd.

From 1870 to 1894 the headquarters of the firm were on Broadway, near Astor Place, the southwest corner of Eighth Street having been occupied for many years, until the recent removal further up town, and finally to 149-151 Fifth Avenue.

Within the past few years Dodd, Mead & Co. have devoted special attention to their rare book department, which has grown to be one of the most important as well as interesting features of the business. Some of the greatest rarities in old books, including scores of valuable gems of Americana, have passed through their hands. At the sale of the magnificent Ives library, a few years ago, nearly one-third of the collection was purchased by Dodd, Mead & Co. Their entire purchase of the fine Pope library, about two years ago, was one of the largest transactions of the kind in America.

The firm of E. P. Dutton & Co. dates back to 1852, when, on Oct. 1, Mr. Dutton became a partner in the house of Ide & Dutton, publishers and booksellers, of Boston. Their early publications were chiefly educational and school books, Horace Mann's "Lectures on Education" being, so far as is known, the first work issued. William B. Fowle's school books were among the popular works of that character published at the time. Soon afterward they bought out the Episcopal Church book business of Charles Stimpson, and religious and Sunday school books have always since formed a prominent department in the firm.

In the Spring of 1858 Mr. Ide's interest in the firm was purchased by Mr. Dutton, and the name then became what it has ever since remained, E. P. Dutton & Co. In 1864 the firm increased its field of activity by purchasing the retail business and good will of Ticknor & Fields, with the lease of the famous "Old Corner Bookstore" of Boston, taking Mr. Charles A. Clapp, one of the employes, as partner. Mr. Clapp has ever since been the active manager.

This step was followed by another extensive purchase, in 1868, which ultimately resulted in the firm's permanent removal to this city. The purchase was the stock and business of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society of 762 Broadway. This place of business was used as a branch of the Boston store for one year, but in 1869 the firm of E. P. Dutton & Co. abandoned its Boston business entirely, and took up headquarters at 713 Broadway, corner of Washington Place, remaining there thirteen years. In 1882 the firm moved to its present location, at 31 West Twenty-third Street. Among its most successful publications are the writings of Bishop Phillips Brooks, eight volumes of sermons; Dean Farrar's "Life of Christ" and "Life and Works of St. Paul," Francis Ridley Havergal's devotional books, &c. E. P. Dutton & Co. have the agency in America for the beautiful productions of the Nister Presses, in Nuremberg, consisting of Christmas and New Year cards, booklets, calendars, and children's books in great variety, the color printing being of a kind unsurpassed anywhere.

A classical book was the first book of Harper & Brothers—"Seneca's Moral Essays," printed in 1817 in the little printing office established shortly before that time by James and John Harper, not far from the present headquarters in Franklin Square. The book bears the imprint of J. and J. Harper, as printers—James and John Harper, the founders of what has grown to be one of the largest and most successful publishing houses in the world. James was the oldest of the four famous brothers who composed the firm down to 1869. He was born in 1795 and died March 27, 1869, from injuries received by being thrown from his carriage. John was born in 1797 and died in 1875. Joseph Wesley, commonly known as Wesley, was born in 1801 and died in 1870, and Fletcher was born in 1806 and died May 29, 1877. Wesley and Fletcher entered the employment of their two elder brothers shortly after the latter became established in this city, eventually being admitted to partnership, and in 1833 the firm name of J. & J. Harper was changed to Harper & Brothers.

A singular coincidence, which was commented upon at the time, is the fact that the last publication of the firm previous to the death of the last of the four brothers was a Latin edition of Seneca's Morals, with notes and explanations, compiled by Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., and Harry C. Whitney. The title of the first printed book bearing the Harper name is "Seneca's Morals, By way of abstract, To which is added, a Discourse under the Title of An After-thought, By Sir Roger L'Estrange, Esq., Fifth American Edition, Published by Evert Duyckinck. Printed by J. & J. Harper, 1817." The book was a small octavo of 359 pages. The present James Harper of Harper & Brothers has a copy of this interesting book, as well as of many other early and scarce publications of the firm.

The first actual Harper publication, all the risk being taken by the firm, was Locke's "Essay Concerning the Human Understanding," in two volumes, octavo, published in 1818. The complete title is a long one, giving, as was common with such books at that time, a very thorough synopsis of the entire work.

Only five books were printed in 1817, besides the first one, the others being "Speeches of Charles Phillips," "Chalmers's Discourses," "Sansom's Lower Canada," and "Mair's Latin Syntax." The "Sansom's Canada" was thus the first purely American book. It describes many interesting incidents of a voyage made through Canada and portions of the United States in July, 1817. The writer speaks entertainingly of New York City, describes the new and elegant City Hall, which he is inclined to think too elaborate and imposing for a republic. The book was printed for Kirk & Mercein, contained nearly 400 pages, and is a rare little volume of Americana.

A manuscript book in possession of the firm, which has been most carefully compiled by one of the old, confidential employes, who has served the house for forty-five years, contains many valuable and entertaining reminiscences regarding former publications. The origin of the Harper library of select novels has an interesting history. It seems that in 1812 there was strong competition for the publication of

G. P. R. James's "Morley Ernstein; or, the Tenants of the Heart," and in June of that year, when the Harpers had secured the work for publication, their offices in Cliff Street were surreptitiously entered early one morning, presumably for the purpose of obtaining a copy of this work for some other publisher, and in some way the bindery was set on fire, but not entirely destroyed. From that dated the beginning of the Harper cheap editions of novels which originated in retaliation. Harper & Brothers had in their possession the plates of Bulwer's novels, which had previously belonged to Phillips & Sampson, and they began with these the publication of novels in separate numbers at 25 cents each.

The firm has had five fires to cope with in its history, being, respectively, in Dover Street, Fulton Street, 230 Pearl Street, 82 Cliff Street, and 79 and 81 Cliff Street. The last-named fire occurred in December, 1853, when the entire establishment was destroyed, involving a loss of nearly $1,000,000. But new and larger buildings were at once erected upon the same site, and there they stand to-day. Last year the firm was organized into a stock company, of which John W. Harper is President; James Thorne Harper, Secretary, and Henry Sleeper Harper, Treasurer.

Like most of the older publishing houses, the firm of Henry Holt & Co. has undergone several changes, but all of them have led to a larger and more prosperous career. The business was established by Mr. Frederick Leypoldt in 1863, and the first book he published was Hans Andersen's "The Ice Maiden and Other Tales," translated by Miss Fanny Fuller. In 1866 Mr. Henry Holt entered the firm, which then became Leypoldt & Holt. The first publication under this name was a translation by Charles G. Leland of Joseph von Eichendorff's "Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts," under the title of "Memoires of a Good-for-Nothing." Several other translations of popular German authors immediately followed, including Schiller's and Heine's works, and the letters of Beethoven, Mozart, and Mendelssohn.

Not the least interesting of these early publications was a translation by Mr. Henry Holt of About's "L'Homme à l'Oreille Cassée," ("The Man with the Broken Ear.") The singular feature of this was that the translation had been submitted to Mr. Leypoldt previous to Mr. Holt's admittance to the firm, and met with the fate of a polite declination. The manuscript was rejected, but the unsuccessful applicant became the publisher's partner. When, eventually, the translation was published, it met with a very successful sale. In 1871 the firm became the publishers for the American market of Taine's "History of English Literature," which no British publisher had had the courage to undertake alone. The work proved more successful than had been expected, and added largely to the reputation of the house. During that year, by the admittance of a new partner, the firm became Leypoldt, Holt & Williams, but the following year the senior member retired to devote himself exclusively to the "Literary Bulletin and Trade Circular," which the house had begun publishing in 1869. This is now known as The Publishers' Weekly. The new firm of Holt & Williams at once began the publication of a series of works representative of the best modern fiction, which became widely known under the name of the "Leisure Hour Series." In 1873 Mr. R. O. Williams left the firm, and the business was continued under the name it has since borne, of Henry Holt & Co. Mr. Charles Holt, a brother, and a graduate of Yale Scientific School, was admitted to partnership in 1878.

Besides many prominent English works, the reputation of the house has been built up in a large degree on its foreign educational works and its French and German translations.

The business of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. is a combination of two streams, so to speak, the first originating with Carter & Hendee, publishers in Boston, about 1832, of whom little is now known, and whose business passed in that year into the hands of W. D. Ticknor, and thence to the successive firms of W. D. Ticknor & Co., Ticknor, Reed & Co., Fields, Osgood & Co., and James R. Osgood & Co. The second branch sprang from Mr. Henry O. Houghton, who began business as a printer in Cambridge in 1840. Soon after that he founded the Riverside Press, which soon grew to be a very important institution, and to-day is even more important and varied in its work than at any time in Mr. Houghton's life. In 1864 Mr. Houghton formed a partnership for publishing books with Mr. M. M. Hurd of New York, the firm being known as Hurd & Houghton. This firm continued until 1878, when the two firms of Hurd & Houghton and James R. Osgood & Co. were blended after the retiring of certain members from both sides, Mr. Osgood continuing in business with Mr. Houghton and Mr. Mifflin, and the firm bearing the name of Houghton, Osgood & Co. This firm continued two years, when Mr. Osgood withdrew from it, and the style of the firm became Houghton, Mifflin & Co., as it remains to-day.

The business of W. D. Ticknor was very limited, though steadily increasing from the first. The distinctly literary character which his books and those of his successors bore may be said to date from the time of the publication of an American edition of the poems of Tennyson, which Mr. James T. Fields advised. The catalogue of this firm by constant additions of the first writers of their time in this country, and not a few of the leading English writers who were added to it through the sagacity of Mr. Fields, became probably the largest, and, upon the whole, the best catalogue of books in the department of belles lettres at that time in America. The books published by Hurd & Houghton embraced likewise some quite important standard works, and the uniting of the two catalogues produced a list which was remarkable for its great variety and high literary order, as indeed the catalogue of this house still remains.

The firm of Little, Brown & Co. of 254 Washington Street, Boston, traces its origin well back into the last century, and can safely be called the oldest book and publishing house in Boston. When the firm took its present name, in 1837, the business was conducted on the same site now occupied. These sixty years are a long period to remain without removal in one locality. The members then were Charles C. Little and James Brown. Among the first books published by them were Jared Sparks's "Lives of Franklin and Washington," which for years were famous and popular books.

The present firm dates its real origin back to 1784, when a book dealer by the name of E. Battelle opened a little store in Marlborough Street, now Washington Street, between School and Elliot Streets. The store was purchased in 1787 by Benjamin Guild, who conducted it as the Boston Book Store. Various changes were made in ownership, Samuel Cabot, William T. and Samuel Blake, and William Andrews, respectively, having control of the business up to 1813. The Blake Brothers were the first to begin publishing books on their own account. In 1813 William Hilliard, a printer and proprietor of the Harvard University Book Store, and Jacob A. Cummings, a private school teacher, purchased the business, and continued it until a few years after Mr. Cummings's death, when, in 1827, the firm of Hilliard, Gray & Co. was formed. The second member was Mr. Harrison Gray and the third was Mr. Charles C. Little, who had entered the business as a clerk. In 1830 the removal to the present Washington Street site was made, and the publication of law books, which had been begun a few years before, was largely increased. In 1837, when James Brown became a partner, the firm name was changed to Charles C. Little & James Brown, afterward becoming Little, Brown & Co. Two members of the firm within recent years were Mr. Augustus Flagg, who retired in 1883, and Mr. John Bartlett, the compiler of "Familiar Quotations," who retired in 1889. The present members are John Murray Brown, the youngest son of James Brown; Charles W. Allen, Hulings C. Brown, and J. W. McIntyre.

The name of Lippincott is widely known in the publishing world. The firm is one of the oldest and most prominent in Philadelphia. Its business was started by Joshua B. Lippincott in 1835. Among his earliest publications were fine editions of the Bible and Prayer Books. The business grew rapidly, and his publications embraced a variety of subjects, including several Government books, most prominent among them them being Schoolcraft's "History of the Indian Tribes," a stupendous work in six volumes, beautifully illustrated. This is a rare book now, and always sells for high prices whenever it appears in the auction room.

Mr. Lippincott was the first publisher to issue in this country the works of "Ouida." Lippincott's Magazine, which was started early in the history of the house, has always maintained a popular standard, and been noted for its fiction. After the failure of Phillips, Sampson & Co. of Boston, in 1857, Mr. Lippincott purchased the right to republish the historical works of William H. Prescott and several other works published by the former firm.

The American Macmillan house, of English origin, and still closely identified with the Macmillan house of London, for over twenty years has had an existence here. Its activity has decidedly increased since 1891, when the new copyright law went into effect. Among the world's prominent houses the name of Macmillan has an honorable and wide-reaching significance. The business was established in London in 1843 by Daniel and Alexander Macmillan, and the first book they published was A. R. Craig's "The Philosophy of Training." It was a small octavo of less than 100 pages. The brothers prospered from the start, and the business was continually enlarged, several removals from the original quarters, 57 Aldersgate Street, taking place, up to 1872, when the present London offices, 29 and 30 Bedford Street, were occupied. Daniel Macmillan died in 1857, but his brother Alexander remained an active partner in the firm until his death, last year. The chief directors of the English house are now Frederick Macmillan, George Augustin Macmillan, Maurice Macmillan, and George Lillie Craik.

The American branch of the firm was opened in this city in 1869, under the management of Mr. George E. Brett, who continued in charge until his death, in 1890. During those years the firm did not attempt to publish books on this side. They issued all their works, whether by English or American authors, in London. With the enactment of the new copyright law came better conditions, and then regular publications were made here, simultaneously, of course, with publication on the other side. One of the first of the purely American publications was Mrs. Humphry Ward's "History of David Grieve," which followed closely upon the great success of "Robert Elsmere," and which it is said commanded about the highest price for the American copyright that any book has obtained before or since. Two of the first works by American authors published under the new law were John Bartlett's "Shakespeare Concordance" and William Winter's books about England.

With the death of Mr. George E. Brett the management of the American branch passed to his son, George P. Brett. The English house was made into a stock company last year under the name of Macmillan & Co., Limited. The American house was organized at the same time under the laws of New York State, bearing the name The Macmillan Company, with George P. Brett President and A. B. Balfour Secretary.

The house of A. C. McClurg & Co., under various names, has been in existence for nearly fifty years. Its founder was S. C. Griggs, who, in 1848, went to Chicago from Hamilton, N. Y., and established the firm of S. C. Griggs & Co. At this time, and for a number of years afterward, the business was exclusively that of wholesale and retail bookselling. It was not until 1854 that the firm issued its first book, Ford's "History of Illinois," which is said to be the first book published in Chicago. It was a 12mo volume, bound in cloth, and sold for $1.25.

The business was conducted under the name of "S. C. Griggs & Co." until 1872, when Mr. Griggs withdrew, and the name was changed to Jansen, McClurg & Co., the members composing the firm being E. L. Jansen, A. C. McClurg, Edward Cook, and F. B. Smith. The first book issued by the new firm was "Landscape Architecture," by H. W. S. Cleveland. It was published in 1873. The last change in the firm name was made in 1887, when Mr. Jansen withdrew. Mr. Cook having previously left the firm, Gen. A. C. McClurg and Frederick B. Smith remained to conduct the business under the name of A. C. McClurg & Co. The first book to bear the imprint of A. C. McClurg & Co. was the second edition of Upton's "Woman in Music," as revised and enlarged, in 1886, (the first edition having been published in Boston by Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co.) The first original issue of the house under this name was "Haschisch," by Thorold King, published also in 1886. Since that time the firm has published many popular and valuable works, and its catalogue is now a large one. Care has always been taken that nothing objectionable on the score of morals should ever appear over its imprint. It has aimed to make the imprint of A. C. McClurg & Co. a guarantee of the excellence of any book which bears it.

Although so well known as publishers, this house is perhaps even more widely known as general booksellers. Eastern publishers are accustomed to look to them for their largest orders. They are large direct importers of rare books, and of choice and excellent editions of standard English authors. Perhaps no bookstore in the United States is better conducted than that of A. C. McClurg & Co.

George Palmer Putnam, the founder of the present house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, had been reared, it might be said, in the atmosphere of the book store from his earliest youth. The influence he exerted upon the book world during his lifetime has been valuable and far-reaching. At the age of fourteen he was a clerk in a small book store kept by George W. Bleecker, in Ann Street, his remuneration being $25 a year, with board and lodging. Four years later, in 1832, he entered the employment of Jonathan Leavitt, then the leading publisher of religious works in the city. It speaks well for his self-education during these early years that immediately after his association with Mr. Leavitt the latter published the young man's first effort at literary work.

Although it did not bear the publishing name of Putnam on the title page, this was, nevertheless, Mr. Putnam's first book. It was called "Chronology, an Introduction and Index to Universal History." It was an exhaustive and laborious work, but so excellent for students and reference purposes that the work was constantly enlarged and kept in print up to the time of Mr. Putnam's death, in 1872. When first published it was a 12mo book of 400 pages, but forty years later it had grown to a thick octavo of 1,500 pages. The chronological arrangement of events, in parallel columns, was an invention, if it might be so called, of Mr. Putnam, and this part of the book is still retained and published by the present house. In 1834 Mr. Putnam entered the firm of Wiley & Long, well-known book sellers, in Nassau Street, and in 1841, with the retirement of Mr. Long, the firm became Wiley & Putnam, and then for the first time the name of Putnam appeared in book publications.

One of the first and most successful works published by the newly organized firm was "The Library of Choice Reading," edited by Evart A. Duyckinck. Another notable act of the firm, showing Mr. Putnam's energy, was the establishment of a branch in London. The junior member started the house in London in 1841 and remained there until 1848, when Mr. Wiley withdrew from the firm. Mr. Putnam then continued the business alone, and his first act was characteristic of the enterprise of the man—he undertook the publication of new editions of Washington Irving's works. For three years they had been out of print, and no publisher believed they would be sufficiently popular to warrant the issuing of new editions. Mr. Putnam's faith in Washington Irving was not doomed to disappointment. During the following ten years Irving received more money from his works than he had obtained in all the preceding years. In 1852 "Putnam's Magazine" was established.

In 1872, when Mr. George Palmer Putnam died, the business was continued by the sons, the firm now being composed of George Haven Putnam, John Bishop Putnam, and Irving Putnam. The London branch, re-established in 1866, has been maintained ever since. The firm has had many removals since 1848. The business was then at 155 Broadway. In 1851 it moved to 10 Park Place, and from 1854 to 1857 was at 321 Broadway, overlooking the broad green of the New York Hospital and Columbia College. Washington Irving called the house the most rural publishing house he had ever seen. From 1857 to 1861 the headquarters were at 506 Broadway. From 1861 to 1866 occurred a hiatus in the Putnam business. Mr. Putnam held the position of Collector of Internal Revenue under President Lincoln, and his son, George Haven Putnam, was in the army. In 1866 the business was actively resumed under the name of G. P. Putnam & Son, at 661 Broadway. The elder member died in his office in 1872 at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, in the Young Men's Christian Association Building. From 1874 to 1880 the firm was at 182 Fifth Avenue, and in the latter year the present site was occupied at 27 and 29 West Twenty-third Street.

The first half century of a successful career was recently completed by the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons. The business was established in 1846 by Charles Scribner, who had been recently graduated from Princeton, and had taken the first steps toward a law career by fitting himself for admittance to the bar. Circumstances, however, led him to view the publishing business with more favor, and at the age of twenty-five he laid the foundation of the present house. So far as can be determined, it seems that the first book published by Mr. Scribner was the Rev. Edwin Hall's "The Puritans and Their Principles," early in 1846. Many popular religious works were also published in those years, the house becoming well known for the excellence of its work in that line. Mr. Scribner's first year was signalized by a triumphant success, in the publishing of Joel T. Headley's "Napoleon and His Marshals." This took at once, and had an extensive sale, Mr. Headley himself saying afterward that it was his impression that his share of the profits for the first six months was $14,000. This was soon followed by that other popular book of Headley's, "Washington and His Generals." Another book by Headley, "The Sacred Mountains," was published during the first year, and the sales of these three books alone reached the comfortingly prosperous figure of 500,000 copies. Some of the other early publications were the writings of N. P. Willis, Donald G. Mitchell's "Reveries of a Bachelor," in 1850, and "Dream Life," in 1851.

Mr. Scribner, when he started the business, associated himself with Isaac D. Baker, the firm name being Baker & Scribner, but the former only remained a few years. The original headquarters of the firm were a part of the chapel of the old Brick Church, for many years a historic landmark at Nassau Street and Park Row, now the site of THE NEW YORK TIMES Building. Mr. Scribner remained here for ten years. In 1856 he moved to 377-379 Broadway, in 1858 to 124 Grand Street, and a little later to 654 Broadway. Mr. Scribner died in 1871, and in 1874 the firm moved to 743 Broadway, where it remained for twenty years, until the present fine building was erected especially for the publishing business of the firm. It was occupied in 1894.

In 1857 Mr. Charles Welford became a member of the firm, continuing until his death, in 1885. In 1864 Mr. Andrew C. Armstrong, an old employe, came into the house, and in 1869 Mr. Edward Seymour, who had been an assistant editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was admitted as a partner. After Charles Scribner's death the oldest son, John Blair Scribner, became the head, the firm name becoming Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Mr. Seymour died in 1877, and about that time Mr. Armstrong retired and Charles Scribner, a younger brother, came into the firm, the present name of Charles Scribner's Sons being adopted in 1878. John Blair Scribner died soon after, and in 1884 Mr. Arthur H. Scribner became a partner. The two surviving brothers now constitute the firm.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Missions of California. By Laura Bride Powers. 12mo. San Francisco: William Doxey.

Daniel and the Minor Prophets. By Richard G. Moulton. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

FICTION.

Jerome, a Poor Man. By Mary E. Wilkins. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A Colonial Free Lance. By Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Prince Charlie's Daughter. By Bertha M. Clay. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

The Second Jungle Book. By Rudyard Kipling. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Chevalier D'Auriac. By S. Levett Yeats. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Wolfville. By A. H. Lewis. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Advanced Music Reader. By Frederic H. Ripley and Thomas Tapper. Large 8vo. New York: American Book Company. $1.

Jewett's Manual for Election Officers and Voters in the State of New York. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender. $1.50. Paper.

The Codified Negotiable Instruments Law of the State of New York. Edited by James W. Eaton and H. Noyes Greene. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender. $1.50.

The Law of Taxable Transfers, State of New York. Edited by H. Noyes Greene. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender. $1.50.

Monetary Problems and Reforms. By Charles H. Swan, Jr. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Sound-Money Monographs. By William G. Cornwell. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Physics, for Grammar Schools. By Charles L. Harrington, M. A. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

A Study of English Words. By Jesse Macmillan Anderson. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

Letters to an Unknown. By Prosper Mérimée. 16mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

Manners for Men. By Mrs. Humphrey, ("Madge" of Truth.) 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. 50 cents.

Infancy and Childhood. By Frances Fisher Wood. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Book and Art Sales.

In the library of Dr. Moncure D. Conway, sold recently in London, there were many rare books. These with others were disposed of: Walt Whitman, "Leaves of Grass," New York, 1855, first edition, with the author's autograph on the title page, £9; P. A. Taylor, "Some Account of the Taylor Family," 1875, one of 100 copies privately printed, £8; Diary of Samuel Teedon," schoolmaster of Olney, Bucks, from Oct. 17, 1791, to Feb. 2, 1794, an interesting volume, mentioned by Southey, and with no fewer than 359 references to Cowper and Mrs. Unwin, £11; Oliver Goldsmith, "The Vicar of Wakefield," Salisbury, 1766, first edition, in the original calf, with three pages in the first volume torn across the top, £40 10s.; another copy of the same, but wanting one leaf, and with two leaves torn, in the original calf, £40 10s.; Sir Richard Burton's "Arabian Nights," with the "Supplemental Nights," 1885-8, £24 10s.; Fragments Généalogiques des diverses Familles de Bruges," &c., heraldic manuscript in seven volumes, with several thousand emblazoned coats of arms, £15 15s.; "Missale secundu Usum Insignis Ecclesie," printed in Gothic letter in red and black, Rouen, 1508, a perfect copy of a very rare book, in fine preservation, with several woodcuts, and the canon of the mass on four leaves of vellum, £110, and "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis," a fifteenth century manuscript on vellum, the whole illuminated in gold and colors, £15. This manuscript formerly belonged to the Princess Eleanor de Bourbon.

At a sale of old silver in London, very high prices were the rule, as may be seen from the following: A William III. Monteith, fluted and chased, with a shield and with winged lion's mask and swing handles, 11¼ inches in diameter, by Simon Pantin, 1701, 53 ounces, at 65s. per ounce; a pair of vase-shaped ice pails, liners, and stands, from the Duke of Sussex's collection, 355 ounces, at 14s. 2d. per ounce; a pair of shell-shaped rosewater dishes, 47 ounces, at 54s. per ounce; a Queen Anne two-handled cup and cover, richly chased, bearing London hall mark, 1712, 60 ounces, at 25s. per ounce; a Queen Anne plain tazza, on short stem, 11 ounces, at 70s. per ounce; a Charles II. shaped porringer, repoussé with a band of large foliage and flowers, a lion and a unicorn, with chased handles, date 1671, 13 ounces, at 102s. per ounce; a Charles II. rosewater ewer, with harp handle, circa 1677, 50 ounces, at 60s. per ounce; a helmet-shaped rosewater ewer, with escalloped edge, seventeenth century, 20 ounces, at 49s. per ounce; a cocoanut cup, engraved with the Tudor rose, royal crown, and initials R. E. R., porcupine crest and a military trophy, bearing London hall mark of 1586, 7 inches high, £130.

The famous Montagu collection of coins, parts of the sales of which collection have been before this mentioned, is drawing to its conclusion. Among the rare English pieces just disposed of were: Elizabeth—Pattern penny, in silver, mint mark, cross pattée, of the highest rarity, the only other example known being in the national collection, £21 10s. Charles I.—Pattern farthing, in copper, by Briot, in brilliant condition, one of only two specimens known, £18 5s. The Commonwealth—Pattern farthing, in copper, mint mark, mullet, 1649, £9 5s.; another, struck upon a blank composed of an outer ring of copper, an inner ring of brass, and a central disk of copper, £17, and another in pewter, shield with the harp of Ireland on obverse, probably unique, £13. Oliver Cromwell—Pattern farthing, in copper, laureate and draped bust of the Protector to left, the top of head extending beyond the inner circle, £14 5s., and another, the bust of the Protector similar to the preceding, but entirely within the inner circle, £14. Charles II.—Pattern farthing, 1665, struck upon a blank formed of an outer ring of brass, an inner ring of copper, and central disk of brass, £10 15s.; another, in pewter, an expanded rose under crown, £15.

Renan's Early Life.

BERTHELOT'S REMINISCENCES, WITH EXTRACTS FROM THEIR CORRESPONDENCE.

In the last number of La Revue de Paris M. Berthelot, the lifelong friend of the late Ernest Renan, begins the publication of his correspondence with Renan, extending over the entire period of their intimacy—from 1847 to 1862. It will be recalled that M. Berthelot, besides being a distinguished scientist and member of the Academy, is a statesman, who enjoys a certain eminence in the Radical-Liberal Party, having been, less than two years ago, a member of the Bourgeois Cabinet. The influence of M. Berthelot upon Renan, who was at once a scientist and an ironical dreamer, was very great, and the man who was to die knowing more than any Frenchman of his time, betrays no more forcefully than in his intimate letters the formative paths that were impressed upon him. In return Renan gave much, but his influence was rather that of an amiable and gracious admirer than of a mentor. Surrounding the nucleus for exact truth there was an atmosphere of receptibility, of impressionability, in the nature of Renan, which was constantly and inconsistently moved by artistic emotions. As he himself acknowledges, he was predestined to be:

"A tissue of contradictions, reminding one of the hircocervus of the schoolmen, which had two natures. One-half of myself was fated to be employed in demolishing the other, like that fabulous animal mentioned by Ctesias, which ate its own feet unawares. This is what a great observer—Challemel-Lacour—excellently said: 'He thinks like a man, he feels like a woman, he acts like a child.' I do not complain, inasmuch as this moral constitution has procured me the keenest intellectual enjoyment that a man can taste."

M. Berthelot introduces the publication of the letters by an article, which is more striking in some respects than the letters that follow. From it a few fragments have been translated:

I first met Renan in November, 1845. He was four years older than I, but he had perhaps less experience in life, if one is allowed to speak of experience in connection with two youths. He was just leaving the séminaire, having renounced, not without certain vague yearnings to return, the sacerdotal vocation. His sweet and serious air, his taste for intellectual and moral things, at once attracted me, and we formed an intimacy which years and the fortunes of existence served only to confirm and to render each day more binding, until the supreme moment of the final separation. Renan has spoken in several instances in his books of this affection so constant, which had never been disturbed by the conflicts of passion, of interest, of ambition, or of vanity, nor by the radical differences on the mode of understanding domestic or public life.

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We were united from the first day of our acquaintance by a deep feeling in common. We were fired with a common ardor which led us to love above everything else in the world righteousness, art, and truth. It was our taste for things for their own sake which kept up our intimacy, while our lives were shaped in distinct but parallel ways.

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I was at that time (1847) eighteen years old; Renan was twenty-two. I was—it is no vanity at my age to recall student memories—I was one of the most brilliant scholars at the College of Henri IV., where I carried off in 1846 the first prize of honor in philosophy and in the general course. I lived in a narrow chamber, but one that was quiet and well lighted, at the top of a house in the Rue Abbé de l'Epée, employed as a students' boarding house. Endowed at this age with an inclination for sciences and letters, I was drawn more forcibly toward the former, the early influence of my home predominating.

My father was a physician, a simple practitioner, dwelling in a poor quarter, to-day demolished, at the foot of the Avenue Saint Jacques Boucherie. Himself a son of a peasant of the Loire, full of tenderness for the miserable, he was too devoted to his patients and his family even to amass the elements of a fortune, or even those of a modest competency.

Under these conditions, both Renan and myself began the struggle of life without other support than my father for me and his sister for him. We had our careers to make with the uncertain resources of these two relatives; for, already the illness had fallen upon their heads which would take them away from us some day or other.

Nevertheless, if the necessity of a career occupied us, it was not through an entirely clear and comprehensive path. We had confidence in our energy and in our power to work. We had both resolved not to enter any of the great universities so dear to the French youth, and in which our knowledge and ability would have overcome all difficulties. We were animated with the complete spirit of independence and by a wish not to demean ourselves before those who might be in the same vocation; a wish to which we remained forever faithful, even when honors and official posts came to us at the time fixed by destiny for us to receive them.

We were then both young and ignorant of life, serious, laborious, animated by a curiosity not less lively than universal. We dwelt side by side; our material contact and from that our intellectual conjunction was inevitable.

The charm of our relations was so great that all egotism and private interest remained constantly absent from it. We exchanged ideas on all things, pursued them to their utmost depths, but not without illusion on the limits of human understanding. I undertook at this time, with the naïve confidence of youth, to complete my studies on the principles of all the sciences, and I distributed the time of work by day and week, trusting to my great aptitude for labor and my faculty of transposing my mind almost instantly from one train of thought to another. I need not say that I was not long in being undeceived and in understanding the vanity of my attempt.

Renan has depicted the incessant and common aspiration of our minds, in the dedication of his "Dialogues Philosophiques." His work of youth, "L'Avenir de la Science," was written at this period, but he published it only in his last days, in a reminiscent form; this volume represents the first products, not yet ripe, of the ebullitions of our young heads, a mixture of the philosophical and scientific views current at that epoch, with our personal conceptions then prolific and confused, but whose development was to come later. For some time, as Renan afterward recalled, we had ceased to contemplate with distinctness the reciprocal influence which each of us exercised upon the development of his friend.

To be sure, I had in my youth as well as in maturer age, other friends than Renan, very dear friends, associates in my scientific, political, and philosophical aspirations; we all reacted upon one another in a certain respect. But to-day, as nearly all of them have disappeared, I may say that not one was bound to me by bonds sufficiently strong, not one has left on entering the tomb a deeper grief, a greater void in my moral individuality. Each one of those who leaves us bears away with him a portion of our opinions, of our convictions—that is to say, a part of our personality. There is henceforth in the heart and mind of him who survives, voids which nothing can fill, sentiments which he can no longer exchange with any one.

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In the years which followed our meeting our lives developed together in the double direction of materialism and intellectuality. Each of us took at first his university degrees—baccalaureates, diplomas of divers orders, doctor of letters, and of sciences. Renan became bound up in philosophy; he even gave lessons as a substitute at the lycée of Versailles, and he ended by entering as an employe the National Library. After a few years of materia medica I became myself a tutor in chemistry at the Collége de France. Such are the beginnings of our cursus honorum.

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Thus we remained for some time in the modest stations of beginners. Renan was employed in the National Library, in the manuscript department, while he worked at that stupendous history of the Semitic languages, which founded his reputation as a savant. It captured at once one of the grand prizes of the Academy of Inscriptions, and the authority that it gave its author brought him a few years later the oft-dreamed-of chair, a membership in that academy. He preluded all this by his studies in religious histories, which he had assigned as the fundamental aim of his scientific life, and which he has consecrated by "La Vie de Jésus" and "L'Historie des Origines du Christianisme."

As to the author of this sketch, he remained for ten years a humble tutor in the Collége de France, treated with gracious kindness by Dean Balard. I was entirely absorbed in the discoveries which have placed the study of organic chemistry upon a new basis for nearly forty years.

During all this period of formative influences our relations were incessant, and they have always since remained in the same degree of intensity. But from that time both our lives have been before the public, and many of the things that happened to us are well known, at least in our own particular world; from that time it does not seem to me to be necessary to relate things in detail.

I should like, nevertheless, to describe here the second great moral crisis, which shaped Renan's life, and which transformed the savant-author of the history of the Semitic languages into the poetical and genial writer of 'La Vie de Jésus.' This metamorphosis was the origin of his extended reputation and universal influence, both through the nature of religious problems, into the very core of which he penetrated, and by the admirable literary style of his new writings. One may notice the beginnings of this evolution of mind in his letters from Italy. But it was especially defined and pushed forward by the entrance of Renan into the very bosom of the artistic society which surrounded Ary Scheffer, and by his marriage with Mlle. Cornélie Scheffer. Renan has told of this crisis himself in a few words, as well as of certain most delicate veerings of mind, in the preface dedicated to his sister Henriette.

It is not for me to say more. The two exceptional women who strove for the heart of Renan between them had natures too elevated not to end by a common desire to render him happy. Possibly the confidence which they both wished to accord me rendered more binding their ties with the one they loved and the very bonds which drew themselves together. The delicacy of feminine sentiments gives something of firmness and sweetness to virile friendships.

Concerning the present publication, I would only wish to recall that my relations with Renan were of two orders—the one direct and oral, undertaken at various times, which has left no trace but in my memory, especially now that M. and Mme. Renan have passed away. The other forms precisely the object of the correspondence which I now make public. That is why it is necessary to say, that a correspondence such as ours, especially as we had undertaken it almost from an impersonal point of view, can give only a partial and imperfect idea of our intimacy.

In a friendship like ours there are many things that can never be written.

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The first letter written by Renan to Berthelot is dated St. Malo, 1847. It was two years after he had left the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

"The grave difficulty, which we foresaw, relating to the religious differences between myself and my family, has had no repetition. My mother has betrayed more liberality and has fully entered into the system which convenience has prescribed for me in this country; she says nothing nor does she do anything which betrays affection or antipathy for the beliefs which I formerly professed. My mother and I have had the most pointed conversations on this subject; I led her very easily to say that, after all, you must let people believe what they wish."

Further on in the epistle Renan writes:

"At the foundation toleration or, what amounts to the same thing, freedom of thought, is the outcome of critical skepticism. Dogmatism that looks upon those who differ with it as beyond the pale of reason must be intolerant. The idea of pure intellectual independence can only be reached when each one is sufficiently indifferent as to his conclusions to admit that somebody else who sees things quite differently may be right. That, my dear friend, is our state. That is the cause of our liberalism and of the holy wrath we feel toward any one who attempts to force on others 'his form or his thought.'"

The series of letters contained in the most recent number of La Revue de Paris only bring the two friends to December, 1849. By far the most interesting are those written by Renan from Rome. The Vatican, its hierarchy, and all the pictorially significant accessories to a historical and spectacular Mother Church do not move him half so much as the contemplation of the ruins of ancient Rome. He writes under the date of Nov. 9 1849:

"The long-awaited day on which I entered the Civita-Vecchia was for me one of anger; everywhere these dominating crosses, these papal arms, this white standard, these monks with their air of master, these begging and degraded Capuchins, these swarms of priests, of Bishops, of clerks in their half-laical, half-clerical dress, this pale population, suffering and feverish, beaten down, profoundly immoral, irritated me to a point which you would without doubt understand by the anger which you yourself would have betrayed.

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"The more I learn the better I can descry the elements of a new religion. Is not the revolution the impersonation of a new order of ideas that have become holy and venerable to us? A day will come when people will speak of our holy revolution.

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"These views, which we have conquered by degrees in the course of four centuries, are admirably dovetailed, though produced singly, but always as a reaction against the past. The Reformation, popular emancipation, the emancipation of science, of philosophy, the critical spirit, the softening of public morals—all this is the spirit of modern times, modern religion."

On the 12th of December, 1849, Renan writes a long letter concerning how Christian Rome has employed the buildings of the pagan city for her use. But there is less acrimony betrayed in commenting on the pillagings of the moderns than showed itself in an earlier letter. Renan was slowly getting under, at least, the philosophical and poetic influence of the Vatican. He reports merely what he observes without criticism:

"They found these édifices and they took them, that is all. One cannot comprehend to what extent modern Rome is thus made up of the débris of the ancient city. * * * This inheritance of material is one of the most striking facts of the country. This curious Church of Ara Coeli is to its last stone built from the ruins of the Jupiter Capitolian. These columns are those of the old temple, and these very columns the Romans themselves had carried off from the temple of Jupiter Olympus. This is the way with religions, is it not? To build with ancient material new combinations, to ply, to triturate old elements that they may come forth under new forms. The next time I shall speak to you of Christian Rome."

THE
JESSAMY BRIDE
A NEW NOVEL BY F. FRANKFORT MOORE

THIS STORY SEEMS TO ME THE STRONGEST AND SINCEREST BIT OF FICTION I HAVE READ SINCE "QUO VADIS"
GEORGE MERRIAM HYDE
IN THE BOOK BUYER

A novel in praise of the most lovable of men of letters, not even excepting Charles Lamb, must be welcome, though in it the romance of Goldsmith's life may be made a little too much of for strict truth. . . . Mr. Moore has the history of the time and of the special circle at his finger ends. He has lived in its atmosphere, and his transcripts are full of vivacity . . . "The Jessamy Bride" is a very good story, and Mr. Moore has never written anything else so chivalrous to man or woman.—*The Bookman.*

Admirably done.—*Detroit Free Press.*

It is doubtful if anything he has written will be as well; and as widely appreciated as "The Jessamy Bride."—*Kansas City Times.*

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An Older Church than Trinity.

ST. PHILIP'S OF CHARLESTON, WHERE CALHOUN AND OTHER EMINENT MEN ARE BURIED.

Much of the history of the early colonies is written on the headstones of graves in quaint and crowded churchyards. These burial places were generally close to the doors of the church, so that living and dead might be in touch, and the tombs afforded convenient and appropriate material upon which to inscribe the simple but important annals of the parish.

Communal life, in those primitive days, grouped itself about the church. This was the case with the Puritans in Massachusetts, the Baptist dissenters in Rhode Island, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, the Huguenots in South Carolina, and even with the Cavaliers in Virginia. It was a departure from British precedent, as Anglo-Saxon communities elsewhere have sprung up around the Court House and the polling place. In America, however, the church was the motive of colonization, and men fled to these wildernesses to establish churches, rather than Governments. And hence it is that, in reconstructing the life of those colonial days, which are not distant in time, but which we have permitted to become very remote to our minds and feelings, we must have recourse to church walls, entablatures, memorial windows, and tombstones, that have preserved for future generations the story of these conquerors of the wilderness and of tyrants.

Fresh interest has been added to this branch of the study of our colonial history by the publication of this small monograph on St. Philip's Church of Charleston, S. C., by Edward McCrady. Mr. McCrady is Senior Warden of the church, a distinguished lawyer, and is now engaged upon an exhaustive history of the State. He is, therefore, qualified for the task of writing the story of the old church.

"The early history of St. Philip's Church," says Mr. McCrady, "is but a part of the colonial history of South Carolina; and as it has been said of Westminster Abbey that it was a part of the Constitution of England, so St. Philip's was interwoven into the very fabric of the province." St. Philip's was founded between 1682 and 1690. It is, therefore, at least ten years older than Trinity Church, in this city. It enjoyed the peculiar advantage, from a historic point of view, of being the centre and mainspring of the life of the colony. Its communicants were the chief persons of the colony; and from its bosom went forth Governors of the Royal Province, and afterward of the State; statesmen who planned and soldiers who directed revolution; and, in later times, politicians who struggled for and against nullification and secession, and soldiers who won fame and ruin for themselves and their commonwealth. Its dead were gathered back to its bosom; and the deeds of its heroes and statesmen, of its ministers and martyrs, and of its sons who had lived and striven for others, were fitly recorded upon its walls and tombs. The church or parish represented the civil and social life of the community. The author writes:

"The churchmen who settled at Barbados established parishes, and from time to time adding civil to the ecclesiastical duties to the parochial officers, contented themselves with that organization as the basis alike of civil as of ecclesiastical affairs. The parish thus became the unit alike of Church and State, and the election precinct of members of the Commons House of Assembly. The Church Act of 1706 adopted the names of the parishes in Barbados for those in this province.

"In 1716 the Assembly went further and adopted the parish system of Barbados as a model of the government of this colony. From this time until the revolution, all elections in Charles Town for members of the General Assembly, &c., were held at St.

*AN HISTORIC CHURCH; THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. A Sketch of St. Philip's Church, Charleston, S. C., from the Establishment of the Church of England under the Royal Charter of 1685 to the Present Time. July, 1897.

Philip's, the Parish Church, and were conducted by her Wardens; and various municipal duties were imposed upon her vestry."

The first church was built on the site now occupied by St. Michael's. It was replaced by a church on the site of the present St. Philip's in 1723. This second edifice was destroyed by fire in 1835, and the present church, almost an exact reproduction of the former structure, was rebuilt immediately and consecrated Nov. 9, 1838. The church was seriously damaged during the bombardment of 1863.

"During the late war the steeples of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, the most conspicuous objects in the city, served as targets for the great guns with which the city was bombarded. St. Philip's suffered particularly. Ten or more shells entered its walls. The chancel was destroyed, the roof pierced in several places, and the organ demolished."

It was almost destroyed by the earthquake of 1886, but has been completely repaired.

In 1698 it was provided by an act of Parliament that the rector "should enjoy all the lands, houses, negroes, cattle, and moneys appointed for the use, benefit, and behoof of the minister of Charles Town, and specifically appropriated a salary of £150 per annum to him and his successors for ever, and directed that a negro man and woman and four cows and calves should be purchased for his use and paid for out of the public treasury."

Prior to the Revolution the church was in charge of the Bishop of London, who had found it necessary to send over "commissaries" to represent him. The character of the earliest representatives of the church had not always been of the best, and the province was used as a sort of ecclesiastical penal colony. The author says:

"No provision had been made by the Government or Church of England for the episcopal supervision of the clergy who came out to America, and it cannot be denied that many of them were outcasts of the Church at home, some of them of the vilest character."

A curious use was made of the institution of negro slavery. Commissary Garden conceived the idea that the negroes and Indians could be converted through the agency of negro teachers, and he published an advertisement in the South Carolina Gazette of March 11, 1743, giving his plans, says Mr. McCrady:

"It states that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, having long at heart the propagation of the Gospel among the negro and Indian races in his Majesty's colonies in America, had resolved on the following method of pursuing that end, viz., by purchasing some country-born negroes, causing them to be instructed to read the Bible, and in the chief precepts of the Christian religion, and thenceforth employing them as school masters for the same instructions of all negroes and Indian children as might be born in the colonies. The advertisement goes on to state that in pursuance of this plan the society had purchased, about fifteen months before, two such negroes for this service, and assigned one of them for Charlestown, who would be sufficiently qualified in a few months, and to whom all the negro and Indian children of the parish might be sent for education without any charge to the masters and owners."

The necessary money was subscribed, and the school started. The two slaves were baptized, and received the names of Harry and Andrew. For twenty-two years the school prospered, but Andrew died, and Harry "turned out profligate," and "as the society had not invested to any greater extent in slaves for educational purposes, they had no other black or colored person to take charge of the school, and so it was discontinued."

In 1740 occurred the famous trial of the Rev. George Whitefield before the ecclesiastical Court of Commissary Garden. Whitefield had been warned by the Bishop of London against too great "enthusiasm," and when he brought his enthusiasm to South Carolina he was promptly tried by the Bishop's Commissary, condemned, and suspended.

The churchyard, however, and not vestry journals is the real storehouse of St. Philip's history. Here one can trace the founding of the colony, the slow development into Statehood, and all its checkered career illumined by the genius of its soldiers, jurists, orators, and statesmen. Here Moultrie, hero of the first victory of the Revolution, has his appropriate record in the well-known inscription:

Sacred to the Memory
of
Major General WILLIAM MOULTRIE,
Who by his intrepidity and good conduct on the 28th June, 1776, Gained with his Regiment, the first complete victory Achieved by America, over the forces of Britain; Preserving Charleston from capture, Giving confidence to the Union, and showing That the boasted Navy of England was no longer Invincible.
Who in 1778 saved Beaufort from captivity by gallantly Displaying his faithful band of Militia in the open field; Discomfiting an Equal number of British Regulars, And proving the superiority of Patriotic valor well directed Over the sheltered discipline of Despots.
Who in 1779 by his activity and firmness, Again Rescued his native city, Assailed by a formidable British Army.
Thus thrice meriting the mural crown.
And who though captured and distressed Rejected with disdain, the splendid bribe, Of rank and emolument in the enemy's army, Demonstrated that a reverse of fortune, Could only add fresh lustre to his laurels. Though daring in action and inflexible in Patriotic Principles, he was in Society mild, benevolent, and unassuming.
No domestic character was more beloved, no Friend more cherished.

The Cincinnati of So. Ca. have erected this Second Monument of their affection and Gratitude to their beloved first President.
He died 27th September, 1805, in the 76th year of his age.

The Burke-like phrase, "the sheltered discipline of despots," has gone around the world. The heroic and self-sacrificing lives of Jacob and Rebecca Motte are commemorated by an inscription cut into the marble top of their hospitable sideboard. When a party of British, attacked by Americans, took shelter in her residence, and used it as a fort, Rebecca Motte set fire to the house to drive out the invaders. The inscription follows:

Sacred to the Memory of
JACOB and REBECCA MOTTE.
He was an upright, benevolent, and patriotic Citizen;
Deservedly beloved and respected by all who knew him;
Being infirm and advanced in Age,
He survived but a short time the capture of Charleston,
And the consequent Misfortunes of his Country;
Having departed this life
On the 20th day of January, 1781, aged 51 years.
In Her the meekness and fervent piety of the Christian,
The most benevolent of human hearts,
And the most humble and unobtrusive demeanor,
Were happily blended with the firm patriotism
Of the Spartan Matron.
For her civic virtues, the Historian of her Country
Has distinguished her among the daughters
Of Carolina, themselves distinguished for unshaken
Fidelity to their Country.
The tears of the indigent, to whom she acted as a Sister,
Testify to her unbounded Charity.
The unfeigned sorrows of the circle in which she moved,
And of which she was the ornament
And the delight, proclaim how amiable and unassuming
Were her social talents;
And her bereaved and disconsolate children
Dedicate this marble, to commemorate the excellence
Of the domestic character of both their Parents.
She died on the 10th day of January, 1815,
In the 77th year of her age.

The remains of John C. Calhoun also rest in the little churchyard. The author writes:

"Upon the death of Mr. Calhoun the City Council of Charleston unanimously passed a resolution that, in their opinion, the city, the chief metropolis of the State, might with propriety ask for herself the distinction of being selected as the final resting place of that illustrious man, and that the Mayor, in behalf of the Council and the citizens of Charleston, should communicate with the family of the deceased and earnestly entreat that the remains of him they loved so well should be permitted to repose among them. This request was acceded to, the body was brought to this city and received with the grandest, the most imposing and solemn ceremonies. St. Philip's Churchyard was at once designated as the temporary resting place. There were two reasons for this selection. First, the close historic connection of the church with the Commonwealth of which Calhoun was the greatest product, and, second, there was a peculiar fitness in the circumstance that Bishop Gadsden, the rector of St. Philip's, had been a classmate of the great man at Yale College."

During the war the remains were moved and secreted in the Eastern Churchyard and taken back to their original resting place in the Western Cemetery in 1884. The wealth of memories hoarded by the old churchyard and the church may be appreciated from the following extract:

"Of the dignitaries of the church in the line of the episcopate there lie around her hallowed walls two Commissaries of the Bishop of London, three Bishops of the American Church, and seven ministers who had served at her altar. Of chief magistrates, two colonial and three State Governors are buried within her precincts, besides numbering among her worshippers two other colonial and four other State Governors who are buried elsewhere. Six colonial Chief Justices worshipped in her sanctuary, four of whom are buried in her cemetery. Two Presidents of the Continental Congress and two signers of the Declaration of Independence were reared in this church, one of the signers resting near her walls. Ambassadors and Ministers have gone from her to foreign lands, and members of Congress have been again and again chosen from her members. Soldiers of all the wars in which South Carolina, Province and State, has been engaged lie within her gates. And there also are to be found the graves of men of science."

Some Recent Fiction.*

In Mr. John Fox's story we read the saying: "Stranger, hit's hell fer sartain." Rich and Harve have a fight, though they were the best of friends, apparently, for they had slept together, "and thar was two shoots shot as Rich and Harve both dropped, an' in ten minutes they was stretched out on Nance's bed, and Nance was a lopin' away for the yarb doctor.

Rich and Harve are not Albanians nor Zulus, but with all their dialect are freeborn Americans. Abe Shivers is the bad man. Mr. Fox likes to describe a free fight in the mountains of Tennessee or wildest Kentucky, but for all that he possesses great dramatic power, and Grayson, who loved a girl unto death, is the theme for a singularly pathetic story.

In "The House of Dreams" Cyril had been unfortunate. A bank had failed. "He whose habits had been those of the easy student had been forced to sell his books and find a drudging means of livelihood in an office." Cyril's mind grew bitter, and he said: "God is asleep, for none can waken Him." Some one who overhears him dreams, and strange and wonderful visions he sees. The voices of angels are heard, and in the "Bridge of Hell" the dreamer passes "into a terrible ravine of the iron hills, with toppling crags and vast slanting towers and pinnacles that seemed suspended by a hair." The trials and tribulations of man are told in this allegory, and a deep religious feeling pervades "The House of Dreams." At least the anonymous author of this volume has exceeding earnestness.

Mr. F. A. Mitchell writes of war episodes, as the headings of his chapters show, for you begin with bushwhacking, the hero of the romance laying low his assailant, and the conclusion is the saving of the Union. At least the warlike John makes a capture, for he keeps his arms about his prisoner and he kisses her. It was his sweetheart. The war and love incidents are neatly told.

Mr. Max Pemberton likes romantic situations, and indulges in them to his heart's content in "Christine of the Hills." Christine is a girl of the Adriatic, and has been brought up by a boatman. In time she becomes an actress in Vienna. The romance has much to do with Austrian high life. The conclusion of the story is highly dramatic.

*HELL FER SARTAIN. By John Fox, Jr. New York: Harper & Brothers.
THE HOUSE OF DREAMS. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
SWEET REVENGE. A Romance of the Civil War. By F. A. Mitchell. New York: Harper & Brothers.
CHRISTINE OF THE HILLS. By Max Pemberton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Verse from Canada.*

Canada has produced an interesting crop of minor poets, some of whose work shows much fancy and considerable originality of thought and expression. Mr. John Stuart Thomson's name has not hitherto appeared among those of the Canadian stars of verse, and judging from the present collection of poems it is not likely to do so in the near future. Of course we do not know how young this writer is, nor how much time and opportunity he has for the development of his powers of expression. At present, however, his thought shows a narrowness of vision and an uncertainty which do not promise great things for his future, while his expression is very crude and his style quite unformed. But it is not the business of criticism to predict. It can only concern itself with what is. The scathing review of Byron's "Hours of Idleness" by The Edinburgh Review was just in its estimate of the value of the poems, though unnecessarily bitter in tone. But those who have pointed the finger of scorn at Jeffrey because of his inability to discover in that volume some promise of "Childe Harold" show less judgment than Jeffrey did. No unprejudiced reader can help admitting that "Hours of Idleness" is pretty poor stuff. Some day Mr. Thomson may write a great poem, but he has not done so in "Estabelle and Other Verse." He has not written anything that is even very good. There is, however, some promise in this writer's sympathetic admiration for nature. A poem entitled "From Eve to Morn" is as good an example as the book contains of his merits in this line.

O'erflowing with the molten sun
The buttercups, when day is done,
Bend to the glowing west;
Bermudan lily-trumpets to
Its lips the evening puts and through
Their throats a message blest
Sounds to the sleepy world: "Sweet dreams and peace!
Rest till the shadows cease."
All through the stilly hours
White lilies droop, tearful with dews, to Powers
Of nature praying, like a nun
That supplicates the pitying Virgin-One.
Then comes the rosy morn, with song
Flooding each copse and valleys long;
And dogberries in a fragrant dell
Tinkle each pink-lined bell.

When Mr. Thomson has acquired a firmer grasp of the technics of verse, he will not use such make-shifts as "Virgin-One," nor will he end lines with ryhming prepositions.

*ESTABELLE AND OTHER VERSE. By John Stuart Thomson. Toronto: William Briggs.

Books and Authors.

Du Maurier wrote a lecture. Alas! that he should have died before he could deliver it. If, after "Trilby" he had paid us a visit, what throngs there would have been to listen to him! This lecture, which was finished, is to be published. In Harper's Magazine for next month, Mr. Henry James will contribute an article on Du Maurier.

Mr. Zangwill's "Dreamers of the Ghetto" will be ready next month. To study the realistic side of his subject Mr. Zangwill has been in Jerusalem.

M. René Doumic, well known for his literary criticisms in the Revue des Deux Mondes, will give a course of lectures on "French Literature" before Harvard University during the coming academic year. We are certainly as well acquainted with French literature generally as are our English cousins, and it looks as if we would even be better informed before long.

Mrs. Sarah Grand has a new novel, and it is the only big work she has written since "The Heavenly Twins" saw the light. This novel which Mrs. Sarah Grand has just finished is to be published by D. Appleton & Co. some time about November. The idea of the book is to describe the growth of an intellectual woman from girlhood to marriage.

Is "Poor Jo" always to be moving on? Recently an application has been made to run a street through the disused burial ground of St. Mary-le-Strand, in London. This particular graveyard has always been associated with the most pathetic parts of "Bleak House." Near the iron gate of the graveyard Lady Dedlock supposably died, and on the steps leading to the entrance "Poor Jo" plied his broom.

Longmans, Green & Co. have now ready S. Leavett-Yeats's "The Chevalier d'Auriac." The period for the acting of the romance is after the battle of Ivry, and prior to the assassination of Henry IV. In the story the author presents Ravaillac, who killed the King. The fiction is replete with action.

J. R. Frûs of Copenhagen is the compiler and publisher of a series of letters, the correspondence between Tycho Brahe and Oligenis Rosenkrantz, during the years 1596 and 1601. There are twenty-four letters of Tycho Brahe's. This is Mr. Frûs's second volume of these letters. The first had for title "Tychonis Brahei et ad eum doctorum virorum Epistalae ab anno 1568 ad annum 1587."

A select committee, appointed in England to examine into the administration of museums, their surroundings, and their interiors, looking for chance of destruction by fire, find much fault with the Kensington Museum, one of the paragraphs of the report reads: "That the buildings in which the collections at South Kensington are placed have enjoyed so long a comparative immunity from fire is due to the care and vigilance of the police, the skill and care of the various attendants and mechanics employed about the premises, and the unremitting watchfulness of the officials. The erection and continuance of such buildings as are about the site have almost courted disaster.

Something very charming the late H. C. Bunner wrote was a volume for children entitled, "Three Operettas." These are musical interludes, and the libretto is Bunner's. The music has been composed by Oscar Weil. The Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish "Three Operettas."

It is understood that the first edition of Hall Caine's "The Christian," published simultaneously in England and the United States, (D. Appleton & Co.,) will be represented by 100,000 volumes. Translations in all languages have been asked for.

Among the new publications to be issued by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. for the coming Fall season will be books by John Strange Winter, Beatrice Harraden, Mrs. Molesworth, George Manville Fenn, L. T. Meade, David Ker, and Col. H. R. Gordon.

SUNDAY, AUG. 15

THE NEW YORK TIMES
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Many Notable Features.

Charles A. Dana
Full-page portrait of the distinguished editor and interesting review of his life.

Klondike
Picture of miners leaving Victoria, B. C., on July 28, 1897, for the Northwestern gold fields.

The Dead Premier
Portrait of the late Senor Canovas, Prime Minister of Spain, who was assassinated on Sunday last.

Summer Sports
A full page of pictures taken especially for THE TIMES of the League of American Wheelmen at Philadelphia last week.
Picture of the International Lawn Tennis Tournament at Hoboken, N. J., last Friday.
Pictures of the Momo, the American boat that will compete for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Cup at Montreal, and of Glencairn II., the crack Canadian boat.

"The Romany Wife"
Illustrated story by William A Dutt.

"The Song of a Soul"
A short story by Anna Lewi.

The Naval Review
Double page picture of the assembly of the North Atlantic Squadron at Newport.

Chautauqua Assembly
The Summer educational city described and illustrated.

A Distinguished Divine
Portrait of the Rev. Sylvester Malone, Brooklyn's venerable Catholic priest. Views of the Church, the Altar, and the costly paintings on the walls. Sketch of Father Malone's career.

Notable Men
Pictures of Supreme Court Justice Stover and John R. McLean of The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Picturesque Southampton
Views of the well-known Long Island resort.

Coaching on Long Island
Pictures of coaching parties, piloted by Prescott Lawrence and F. T. Underhill.

The news pages will contain the usual attractive contents, among others Harold Frederic's cable letter from London and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."